



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-100
Tuesday
24 May 1994

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Rwanda

Cease-Fire Called To Protect UN Special Envoy

Rebel Radio on Cease-Fire

EA2305115794 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Since 0600 this morning, the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] has begun observing a two-day truce. This is being done to enable the UN special envoy, who is in our country, to hold discussions with both sides concerning the UN mission to be deployed here. It is within the framework of facilitating this mission that the RPF has declared a total truce. The RPF is in favor of the truce, but the RPF's observance depends on its observance by the Rwandan Army.

UN Official: Kigali Truce Holding

AB2305110594 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, May 23 (AFP)—Rwanda's Army and rebels began a truce Monday [23 May], after a night of fighting, for the visit of a special UN envoy who is to prepare the ground for the planned arrival of thousands of peacekeeping troops, UN officials said.

"We haven't heard gunfire all morning," said a UN official contacted by telephone in Kigali.

Both sides pledged to observe a two-day truce starting Monday to allow special envoy Iqbal Riza, expected in Kigali later Monday, to open discussions with rebels and Rwanda's interim government, holed up in Gitarama, 40 kilometres (25 miles) southwest of the embattled capital, UN spokesman Abdul Kabia said.

The truce brought calm to Kigali after a night of heavy shelling following the capture of Kigali airport and a big army base by the rebels Sunday.

The capture of Kanombe Barracks, Kigali's most heavily fortified army position, was seen by military analysts as the biggest achievement by the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) in six weeks of fighting since the April 6 death of President Juvenal Habyarimana threw Rwanda into turmoil.

RPF secretary-general Theogene Rudasingwa, however, said there was no truce, but pledged that rebel guerrillas would "hold fire as much as possible" to allow Riza to travel safely.

Rudasingwa told a news conference in Nairobi that reports by UN officials that both sides had agreed to a 48-hour truce were "exaggerated."

Up to half a million people, mostly members of the minority Tutsi tribe that dominates the RPF, and Hutu opposition supporters, have been butchered in a six-week-old bloodbath. Extremist Hutu militias have been blamed for much of the killing.

Riza, the personal representative of UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, was due to arrive in Kigali by road from Uganda later Monday for talks with both sides about plans to boost the number of UN soldiers in Rwanda from 400 to 5,500 to end massacres of civilians and help displaced people.

The Security Council authorised the deployment after the United Nations came under heavy criticism for withdrawing most of its 2,500 ceasefire monitors as bloodletting engulfed the small central African country last month.

Envoy Calls Off Kigali Visit

AB2305163194 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, May 23 (AFP)—A UN envoy called off a trip to Kigali on Monday [23 May] despite a shaky truce in Rwanda's embattled capital, saying neither rebels nor government forces could guarantee his security.

The envoy, Iqbal Riza, was to have travelled to Kigali by road Monday to continue discussions to pave the way for the return of UN peacekeepers to stem ethnic slaughter in Rwanda. But after talks in the morning with leaders of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) at their headquarters in Mulindi, northern Rwanda, Riza cancelled the trip and returned to Uganda by helicopter, a UN spokesman said.

"We did not obtain explicit guarantees from the two parties about his safety," spokesman Abdul Kabia said by telephone from Kigali, where fighting tailed off despite sporadic gunfire.

Kabia said both sides had agreed to a two-day truce to allow Riza to hold talks with rebel leaders and Rwanda's interim government on plans to deploy 5,500 UN troops to stem a six-week-old bloodbath in which up to half-a-million people have been killed.

The rebels, however, said they had not agreed to a full truce, but had agreed to hold fire wherever possible to allow Riza to travel safely.

But Riza was still concerned about negotiating a dangerous crossing just outside Kigali, Kabia said.

"The truce is largely holding," Kabia said. "There are occasional exchanges of fire, but there's a lot less fighting than usual and so we consider that the truce is being respected."

RPF Delegation Meets Envoy in Mulindi

EA2305200394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Today at Mulindi the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] delegation headed by the RPF president, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, met two UN representatives, Iqbal Riza and General Bakili. The RPF president talks about the subject of the meeting:

[Unidentified correspondent] You have just met members of a UN delegation. What was the purpose of the meeting?

[Kanyarengwe] As you heard recently, the UN Security Council recently resolved to send troops to Rwanda to assist the war-affected people. Today we were discussing the modalities of the coming of the force, on whether we accept its arrival and facilitate its mission.

[Correspondent] What was the outcome of the discussions?

[Kanyarengwe] Concerning how the force will come, we reached an understanding, but the countries composing the force will have to be agreed upon first. The other thing we agreed on is that the force will only deal with humanitarian assistance. It will help the relief organizations which are feeding people, and will stand guard due to the uncertainty related to the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias] who (are killing) innocent people. The force will rescue such endangered people by taking them to safe places where it can protect them.

UN Official on Envoy's 'Difficulties'

LD2305200194 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] The UN envoy has not been able to visit Kigali, contrary to expectations. Can we talk of a mission failure? Thierry Perret put the question to the Canadian Jean-Guy Plante, military spokesman of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda]:

[Begin recording] [Plante] No, I would not say it was a failure, one could rather talk of difficulties. Mr. Riza has in fact had [word indistinct] from the representatives of the Patriotic Front. He did not meet the commander of the patriotic forces, but he met important figures in this movement. So one cannot really talk of a failure. Mr. Riza is expected to meet the representatives of the Rwandan Government and the chief of staff of the Rwandan Army tomorrow.

[Perret] So it seems that the UN envoy intended to visit Kigali but could not do so, why?

[Plante] He could not visit for security reasons. The route he was expected to take is under the control of the Patriotic Front. The latter preferred to warn us that this route was not secure. He will board a plane of the Canadian Armed Forces for Kigali tomorrow. This plane, which comes regularly to Kigali, landed in the capital today for the first time in five days. [end recording]

RPF: Government Forces Violate Truce

EA2405111094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 23 May 94

[Excerpts] A temporary truce lasting two days which had been accepted between the Rwandan Patriotic Front

[RPF] and the Rwandan Government forces to facilitate the visit of a UN envoy, Iqbal Riza, who is visiting Rwanda, has been violated by the Rwandan Government forces. The envoy is visiting Rwanda to discuss with the RPF and the government forces the deployment of the UN forces to Rwanda. [passage omitted].

The UN Envoy Iqbal Riza has said that the number of 5,500 forces will go up or lower depending on the negotiations with the two warring sides. The envoy today held talks with the Rwandan Patriotic Front leadership at Mulindi, northern Rwanda. He is planning to meet the leadership of the Rwandan Government forces tomorrow. The government forces have violated the truce and the UN envoy could not go to Kigali. From Mulindi he returned to Kampala.

RPF Official Says Rebels To Fight After Truce

EA2305204194 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1800 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] Secretary General Theogene Rudasingwa today in Nairobi pledged that his guerrillas would hold fire as much as possible to allow the current temporary truce in the Rwandan civil war to hold until tomorrow when it expires. He pledged that his forces will fight on until those responsible for the massacres of an estimated half a million Rwandans are brought to justice.

Rudasingwa confirmed that his movement had captured Kigali airport and an army barracks in the latest fighting.

He said his movement was still committed to the goal of the Arusha peace process. This includes a power-sharing administration, the formation of the national army, the rule of law, and the return of about 2 million Rwandans displaced from their homes by civil war.

Rudasingwa reiterated his reservations over a proposal to send 5,500 additional UN peacekeepers to boost the 400-strong UN force already in Rwanda. He said the United Nations' role in Rwanda should only be humanitarian.

The truce was agreed by the warring sides to allow a UN special envoy to discuss the deployment of UN troops. Our latest reports say the envoy has called off the discussions after failing to get the guarantee of his safety from the warring sides.

RPF Forces Capture Airport, Kanombe Barracks

EA2305201594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 23 May 94

[Excerpts] Our colleague [name indistinct] has just arrived from Kanombe airport in Kigali and brings us news from the area. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Here is the Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] commander in chief, Paul Kagame. The RPA

have captured the Kanombe barracks and the Kanombe airport. What have you accomplished?

[Kagame] We have succeeded in capturing two places as part of our efforts to capture Kigali and restore peace to Kigali. This will be the beginning of the restoration of peace throughout the country. This is important because the airport has many uses. We also found a lot of military equipment, which will help us in our work in case talks do not succeed.

[Correspondent] Looking at your targets, are you happy with your achievements?

[Kagame] We are happy with our achievements. Many people have been killed unjustly. Many have died but we have been able to save many others who might not be alive had we not done the work. We can continue to carry out the job. I think that our victories will allow us to bring the killers to justice. What is necessary is for our force to bring these people to justice. [passage omitted]

RPF Vows To Cooperate With UN

EA2405112894 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] After taking control of Rwanda's international airport and Kanombe military barracks, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has pledged to cooperate with the United Nations in order to facilitate humanitarian activities of the United Nations. The airport in Kigali has been a contested area and the UN activities have been disrupted a number of times. The United Nations has had to cancel a number of flights to Rwanda due to the heavy fighting at the airport. The United Nations has been trying to negotiate for neutrality of the airport with the RPF and the Rwandan Government forces. Now the airport is no longer contested the question of negotiating neutrality at the airport may no longer be relevant. What is needed now is for the United Nations to work out modalities with the RPF concerning the use of the airport by the United Nations.

Thousands Flee Kigali Before 'Expected Rebel Takeover'

AB2405093594 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, 24 May (AFP)—Thousands of terrified Rwandans are scrambling out of Kigali before the expected rebel takeover of the capital which they fear will usher in reprisals for the massacres of Tutsis, relief officials said Tuesday [24 May].

A special United Nations envoy was meanwhile expected to fly into Kigali from the Ugandan capital Kampala on Tuesday after a dispute with the mainly Tutsi rebels about the planned deployment of 5,500 peacekeepers to staunch ethnic bloodletting in which up to half a million people have been butchered. The envoy, Iqbal Riza, postponed his trip to Kigali on Monday because he said neither rebels nor government forces

could guarantee his security. The Army has since promised not to shoot down Riza's plane, and rebels who captured Kigali Airport Sunday have also pledged to hold their fire, UN spokesman Abdul Kabia said.

The UN has asked the Army and rebels to extend a shaky two-day truce that began Monday when Riza arrived in northern Rwanda until Wednesday at six p.m. (1600 GMT). Both sides were to respond later Tuesday, Kabia said.

Riza held "inconclusive" discussions about the return of UN troops to Rwanda with leaders of the rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in their northern stronghold of Mulindi on Monday, Kabia said. "There was a disagreement over the size of the force," he said. The rebels want a maximum of 2,500 UN troops because they fear that 5,500 soldiers could intervene in fighting between the RPF and the Army though intervention is not part of its essentially humanitarian mandate, Kabia said.

Relief officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said thousands of people were streaming out of Kigali in a desperate scramble for safety before the rebels seize control of the capital. UN military officials expect the rebels to take over "within a week."

Government Soldiers Urged To Join RPF Army

EA2405105994 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 23 May 94

["Message" from Paul Kagame, chairman of the Rwandan Patriotic Army High Command, to the Rwandan Government forces; place and date not given]

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] Army's High Command has again found it necessary to inform the officers and men of the Rwandan Government forces of the following:

1. The [word indistinct] clique in collaboration with some members of the military leadership have continued to deceive and misguide the Army into fighting a suicidal war and committing atrocities against innocent civilians. The clique has time and again carried out propaganda that the Army should fight to the last man. The clique is using the Army to protect themselves from the consequences of the atrocities they have committed. This propaganda has been carried out notably by some privileged officers and men as a result of discrimination. These are responsible for atrocities. They have, for example, continued to tell lies that the government Army is winning the war when you know the reality because you are the ones who are fighting. Soldiers should not be fooled. They should use their intelligence to see that they have had many defeats and should not allow themselves to be finished for the sake of the clique.

2. The Rwandan Patriotic Army is aware that there are some good elements in the government forces who have continued to be misled and misused. It is for this reason

that we call upon all the good elements to reject being used and fighting desperate wars.

3. The Rwandan Patriotic Army calls upon the good elements within the government forces to dissociate themselves from the clique and find ways of joining the Rwandan Patriotic Army.

4. The Rwandan Patriotic Army receives anybody who chooses to defect or desert the group of criminals. The propaganda by the clique that we kill those who cross to our side or that we kill prisoners of war is absolutely false and is aimed at discouraging you from isolating the criminals.

We already have members of the government Army who have defected to our side and prisoners who have later chosen to join hands with us. The interviews of these people will pass over Radio Muhabura. Those of you who may not be convinced by this assurance can send a few people to the areas we control.

5. Political party youthwingers who have been compelled to join hands with the notorious Interahamwe [militias] for fear of losing their lives should denounce this association and find ways of going to safe areas.

Finally, all those who may wish to cross over to our side are assured that they will be safe.

Refugees in Burundi Said Returning Home

EA2305161594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1115 GMT 23 May 94

[Excerpt] Residents of Bugesera, southern Rwanda, who had fled to Burundi, are now returning home. Only

yesterday, 500 people crossed the border from Burundi to Rwanda. The returnees have complained that the Red Cross officials in Burundi are preventing the people from returning home. It has been reported that the Red Cross has even tried to shift the refugee camps and take them further into the interior of Burundi so as to make it more difficult for the refugees to return home. The Red Cross in Burundi is not succeeding because the refugees are returning home in large numbers. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Homes of 2 Parliament Members Attacked With Grenades

AB2305111094 Paris AFP in French 0905 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 May (AFP)—Zairian television reported yesterday evening that the homes of two members of the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament were attacked with grenades on 22 May. The television report blamed these attacks "on Etienne Tshisekedi's extremist supporters." Tshisekedi was prime minister until dismissed from office by President Mobutu in February 1993, however, he remains a candidate for the post. The report's accusation was criticized in this morning's issue of the opposition daily REFERENCE-PLUS, which condemns "this gruesome storyteller's rubbish, which is not based on any inquiry." The two personalities targeted by the attacks belong to Rally of Forces of Democratic Change [RFCD], a member of the radical opposition's "Allies" coalition, which did not back Mr. Tshisekedi's candidacy for the premiership. The RFCD endorsed the candidacy of Mulumba Lukoji, who held the post in 1991.

Uganda

Task Force Estimates 40,000 Bodies in Lake Victoria

EA2305100094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 23 May 94

[Excerpt] Members of the diplomatic mission resident in Uganda visited Kasensero landing site in Rakai District, following reports of large numbers of bodies landing there after being carried to Lake Victoria from the River Kagera. The tour was organized by urban task force to show the diplomats the seriousness of the matter. The diplomats, who were led by the country director of the USAID, Mr. Keith Sharper, were accompanied by the minister of state for internal affairs, Mr. Tom Butime, and the chairman of the pan- African congress, Colonel Kahinda Otafiire.

During the tour, the chairman of the urban task force, Mr. (Mike Mukula), revealed that, according to an aerial survey conducted last week, an estimated 40,000 floating bodies are on Uganda's part of Lake Victoria. He said this is a big threat to the people who live along the shores, as they directly use lake water.

At Kasensero landing site, by yesterday, an average of 80 bodies were being reclaimed per hour. Mr. (Mukula) said already 600 hundred bodies had been observed approaching Mpigi, and if the situation is not contained, the beaches in Gaba and Entebbe may soon be affected.

After the tour of the landing site, the diplomats attended a burial mass for the reclaimed bodies at Kitoma Village, seven km from the landing site. The mass, conducted by Archbishop Emmanuel Wamalwa of Kampala, attracted hundreds of wananchi [citizens] in the area, and Rwandese refugees in Uganda. The archbishop prayed for the return of sanity in Rwanda, and urged Ugandan Christians to pray for the war-torn country.

The resident director of USAID, Mr. Sharper, termed events in Rwanda as a step backwards in the development of human race. He said such a problem knows no boundaries, and thanked Uganda for tackling the problem of floating bodies without hesitation.

Speaking on behalf of African diplomats, Ambassador (Leonidas Habyarimana) of Burundi urged African countries to cultivate mature politics, in order to avoid acts similar to the Rwandan crisis. He regretted that, while Africa has a big potential wealth, bad politics is tearing the continent. He called for an immediate end to the situation.

The British high commissioner, Mr. Edward Clay, termed the situation in Rwanda as a shame to modern society. He said it was sad that events that characterized Rwanda 30 years ago are happening again at a time when peace is crucial.

The NRC [National Resistance Council] member for (Kakoto), Rakai District, Mr. (Manuel Pinto), challenged Kenya and Tanzania to join Uganda in the efforts of cleaning Lake Victoria. He urged Ugandans to unite and love one another, as hatred is the source of problems similar to what is happening in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Deputy Presidents Issues Statement on Zulu Land Deal*MB2305203894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2008
GMT 23 May 94*

["Press Statement on behalf of the Cabinet" issued by Deputy Presidents T. M. Mbeki and F.W. de Klerk 23 May on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The KwaZulu Ingonyama [King's] Trust Act was discussed by Cabinet at its meeting today, and a Cabinet committee comprising Ministers Derek Hanekom, Mr Ngubane, Kader Asmal and Roelf Meyer was appointed.

The task of the committee will be to:

1. Report on the background and reasons for the establishment of the trust through legislation;
2. Examine and report on the implications of the act, inter alia including the security of tenure of the residents in the prescribed area, the functioning of the Land Claims Court in the area should any historical land disputes arise and its possible impact on a future land reform programme; and

3. Make recommendations to Cabinet after such investigation on the position of the trust, with primary consideration of the interests of dispossessed African people, and the security of tenure of rural communities.

Cabinet approached the discussion with a view to reaching a consensus that will contribute to the process of nation-building and reconciliation. All parties represented in Cabinet reaffirmed their commitment to such an approach.

The committee has been charged to prepare a report for the Cabinet as soon as possible.

Mandela Reportedly Not Opposed to Zulu Land Deal*MB2305145694 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in
English 23 May 94 p 1*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Cape Town—President Nelson Mandela had not opposed demands by the Inkatha Freedom Party and KwaZulu government before the elections that King Goodwill Zwelithini be given royal control of KwaZulu tribal land, a top adviser to the king said yesterday. Inkatha central committee member and newly appointed KwaZulu/Natal education minister Vincent Zulu said the issue was discussed at length at the April 8 summit at Skukuza, attended by then president F.W. de Klerk, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Zwelithini and Mandela and their negotiators.

"Mandela said our demand was valid and he undertook to discuss it with his national executive," Zulu said. "He said he would do everything possible to satisfy the king's demand."

Mandela and Buthelezi were scheduled to meet in Cape Town last night to discuss the growing row.

De Klerk authorised the transfer of 1.2 million hectares of land to a trust controlled by Zwelithini on April 25.

ANC acting presidential spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday Mandela had "nothing more" to add until he had met Buthelezi.

Mandela said on Friday he became aware of the land deal only on Friday after media reports. He said the ANC had not been involved in talks on the deal.

De Klerk, speaking in London on Friday, said it was "nonsense" to suggest there had been a secret deal.

Zulu said the KwaZulu government, by legislating for the royal control of tribal land, had "just wanted to make sure" about the future. If government at central or provincial level wanted to develop tribal land in KwaZulu in future, for whatever purpose, it would have to negotiate with the king, he said.

Buthelezi Denies Land Deal Affected Election Involvement*MB2305155094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Home affairs minister and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has denied that the transfer of 1.2 million hectares of land to King Goodwill Zwelithini shortly before the election had played a role in the IFP's participation in the elections. He was answering journalists' questions in Cape Town shortly before the first cabinet sitting. He said the legislation adopted by Parliament had persuaded him to participate in the elections.

Dr. Buthelezi said he had held talks lasting an hour-and-a-half with President Mandela, during which he had explained that the land had been transferred to the KwaZulu government three years ago. The KwaZulu government had decided to transfer the land to communities. Dr. Buthelezi insisted that there was nothing new or secret about the transaction.

President Mandela said after the talks that he was satisfied with the outcome and that the matter would be referred to the IFP and the ANC.

PAC Not Opposed to Ingonyama Land Held in Trust*MB2205164994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352
GMT 22 May 94*

[Text] Johannesburg May 22 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] said on Sunday there was no reason to believe that King Goodwill Zwelithini would abuse his powers regarding the Ingonyama [King's] Land Trust. PAC economic director Sipho Shabalala said in a statement that "the land is to be held in trust for the born and unborn citizens" of South Africa.

He said the transfer of land to the Ingonyama trust did not represent the privatisation of land, which the PAC rejected.

Ramaphosa Elected To Chair Constitutional Assembly

MB2405094994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Parliament May 24 SAPA—Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary-general of the African National Congress, was elected to chair South Africa's Constitutional Assembly at the first joint sitting of the National Assembly and Senate on Tuesday.

Mr Ramaphosa, 42, will oversee the two-year process which is to draw up the country's final constitution. He was the ANC's chief constitutional negotiator, a former security detainee and headed the National Union of Mineworkers before becoming prominently involved with ANC-aligned politics in the late 1980s.

According to ANC Chief Whip Mr Arnold Stofile, Mr Ramaphosa would act as a "political rudder", ensuring that the principles in the interim constitution and those of the ANC were adhered to.

The constitutional assembly is convened by a joint sitting of the 400-member National Assembly and 90-seat Senate.

Former Minister of Manpower Mr Leon Wessels was elected deputy chairman of the Constitutional Assembly on Tuesday. His nomination, by Minister of Environment Affairs Dr. Dawie de Villiers, was unopposed.

Addresses Assembly

MB2405103694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Parliament May 24 SAPA—Newly elected chairman of South Africa's Constitutional Assembly Mr Cyril Ramaphosa dedicated himself on Tuesday to the "monumental" task of drafting the new constitution that would have to reinforce reconstruction and development aspirations, and help achieve lasting peace.

ANC Secretary-General Mr Ramaphosa, 41, who was elected unopposed by a joint sitting of the 400-member National Assembly and the 90 member Senate, will oversee the two-year process which is to draw up the country's final constitution. Former minister of manpower, National Party MP Mr Leon Wessels, was elected his deputy. Neither nomination was opposed.

Speaking to the 490-member Assembly immediately after his unopposed election, Mr Ramaphosa said he was eager to get down to the task.

When Senate President Mr Kobie Coetsee, who oversaw the election, announced that Mr Ramaphosa had been

duly elected, all the members of the Assembly, except for a handful of Freedom Front MPs, rose to their feet and applauded.

After being escorted to the presiding officer's seat, Mr Ramaphosa shook Mr Coetsee's hand and took the chair.

He told the Assembly that its inaugural meeting was the culmination of many bitter struggles waged by "the mass of our people" to install democratic rule in South Africa.

It was also the embodiment of a vision now shared by many South Africans that the final constitution should be drafted by an elected body of men and women to realise the long-cherished dream that the people should govern.

The Constitutional Assembly gave the country prestige and raised hopes that the task of broadening and deepening democracy in South Africa would indeed be accomplished.

The Assembly had a historic and important task, Mr Ramaphosa said. The constitution would have to reinforce the aspirations of all South Africans on the matters of reconstruction and development, would have to enhance national unity and reconciliation, and help achieve lasting peace. "It is a document that must spell out the fundamental principles by which we as South Africans want to be governed," he said.

He regarded it as a great honour as well as a formidable challenge to be elected to chair the Assembly charged with such an important task, and undertook to perform his duties in a spirit of fairness and openness so that South Africans as a whole could see that their parliamentarians were involved in a truly transparent process.

He trusted the Assembly's deliberations would be marked by a spirit of co-operation and good humour. Drafting the document would entail tough political bargaining, but the quality of the final product would depend on the intellectual and emotional balance, the farsightedness and wisdom each of the Assembly's members were able to bring to the task. "I trust we will not be found wanting," he said. Those who elected the MPs had reposed a great deal of trust in them. "We must not and cannot fail," he said.

Immediately after Mr Ramaphosa's speech, ANC Chief Whip Mr Arnold Stofile moved without opposition that Mr Ramaphosa be empowered to appoint a rules committee for the Assembly, and that he chair the committee.

Mr Ramaphosa dissolved the Assembly "until further notice".

He was the ANC's chief constitutional negotiator, a former security detainee, and headed the National Union of Mineworkers before becoming prominently involved with ANC-aligned politics in the late 1980s.

Cabinet Plays Down Political Differences*MB2305173294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656
GMT 23 May 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Cape Town May 23 SAPA—The cabinet on Monday played down political differences arising from the KwaZulu land transfer, presenting a united front on the day before President Nelson Mandela's historic address to South Africa's first all-race Parliament. Meeting at Tuynhuys from about 11AM until well into the evening, the cabinet did not allow the land transfer issue to develop into a controversy that could detract from Mr Mandela's address.

A statement issued by Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and F W de Klerk said cabinet approached the discussion "with a view to reaching a consensus that will contribute to the process of nation-building and reconciliation". The statement said all the parties reaffirmed their commitment to such an approach.

A cabinet committee was formed comprising Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom and Ministers Kader Asmal, Roelf Meyer and Ben Ngubane.

Both Mr Meyer and Dr Ngubane were central to the constitutional negotiations process which formed the political background to the passage of the Ingonyama [King's] Trust Act. The legislation ceded 1.2 million hectares of communal land to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

The committee will report on the background and reasons for the establishment of the trust, examine and report on the implications of the act and make recommendations to the cabinet. It will pay attention to security of tenure of residents in the prescribed area, the functioning of a land claims court should disputes arise, and the impact on a future land reform programme.

The land issue was discussed in cabinet following a meeting between President Mandela and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. After the meeting, Chief Buthelezi denied that the land transfer had anything to do with securing his Inkatha Freedom Party's participation in the elections in April.

However, the issue was resolved in less than two hours as cabinet members turned their attention to Tuesday's opening of Parliament and in particular Mr Mandela's speech to the nation. Mr Mandela's speech is expected to set out his vision of how the government of national unity will address South Africa's political and socio-economic challenges in its five years of existence.

Mr Mandela will speak after a ceremonial drive through central Cape Town along streets lined with troops. There will be a flypast and a 21-gun salute as he takes the salute from the guard of honour.

Parliamentary staff were making last-minute preparations for the opening and getting the historic house of Parliament into shape for the event.

Cabinet colleagues apparently discussed aspects of Mr Mandela's speech at length and made inputs.

Mr Mandela's staff were not giving away many clues, but he is expected to once again stress the importance of reconciliation. "Reconciliation is important where there is a lot of uncertainty," said a source close to the president's office.

"Our approach in general terms is that reconciliation and social upliftment go together. We can never have true reconciliation if the conditions of the people remain the same."

The source said Mr Mandela's speech would deal with the main themes of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. Mr Mandela would point to the need to make certain immediate changes. These could involve the education system and a job creation programme.

Mr Mandela will also be seeking to reassure potential foreign investors that strict fiscal discipline will be maintained in the government's approach to reconstruction and development.

Government Appoints Meiring SANDF Chief*MB2405100894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0740
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Cape Town May 24 SAPA—Former South African Defence Force [SADF] Chief General Georg Meiring has been appointed chief of the new South African National Defence Force [SANDF].

Announcing the five-year appointment on Tuesday, Minister of Defence Mr Joe Modise said that the task of building a legitimate, credible and fully representative NDF that would enjoy the support and co-operation of all South Africans would rest on the general's shoulders.

Mr Modise warned that the defence force would become "inadequate" if it faced any further cuts, and said a regional defence accord could play an important role in discouraging internal instability, such as that now troubling Lesotho. "It is my sincere wish that under the command of Gen Meiring the SANDF will do its best towards reconciliation, upliftment, prosperity and peace in our country."

The government was also looking at forming a veterans' brigade to absorb people who had left the armed forces as a result of rationalisation.

Mr Modise said the final size of a rationalised defence force would be between 67,000 and 70,000 people. This would be adequate to defend the country, but South Africa would "also be looking at the region", and to becoming part of defence and security arrangements on the subcontinent.

Integration of non-statutory forces such as former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] guerrillas would have some effect on the coming budget. "I think initially the budget will have to accept this group that's coming, but after rationalisation—because rationalisation also takes into account an affordable army—there has to be a ceiling somewhere. The core we have got is the barest we could arrive at. Below that it will be inadequate."

It had to be remembered that the defence force would play a major role in the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Plan] through job creation in concerns such as weapons manufacturers.

One of the defence force's major concerns would be social upliftment. It had the capacity and knowhow to play a meaningful role in the RDP. "So money coming into the defence force is money well spent," he said.

Asked when South Africa would start to take part in organisation of African unity peacekeeping exercises, he said this was difficult to say. The defence force would "start at home" and see what the needs of the region—rather than the continent—were.

It would want to reassure its neighbours that they were looking at security and defence in the same light, and that they should not feel threatened by the size of South Africa's army.

Problems in neighbouring states such as Angola and Mozambique would hopefully be resolved in the near future: Mozambique was preparing for an election, and there were signals that Angolan negotiators might sign an accord by early June. "We think this will provide the climate to address regional security and defence," he said.

South Africa would avoid being drawn into other countries' internal problems, but "those who are inclined to be problematic" would have to know they were dealing with a much wider form of defence.

He was not suggesting South Africa would go poking its nose into its neighbours' affairs, but those who wanted to create instability—such as that affecting Lesotho—would have to think twice in future because such instability could affect the entire region.

The non-statutory forces absorbed into the NDF would start training in the next few days. These forces had not enjoyed the privileges and modern facilities of former SADF troops, and would have to be empowered before they could compete as equals.

The fact that the training would be overseen by neutral British advisers would ensure that the final product would satisfy all parties.

Asked to comment on the possible prosecution of white South Africans who were called up for service over the election period and did not report for duty, he replied:

"Why do you want to start off with controversial questions? Do you want to set me against the old system?"

ANC policy was very clear: The organisation was opposed to conscription and would prefer a voluntary defence force.

In times of war, when the security of the entire nation was affected, things were different and necessary steps would be taken to ensure the nation was protected.

OAU Officially Informs Government of Acceptance

MB2305162394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1613 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 23 SAPA—The government was formally informed on Monday of South Africa's acceptance as a member of the Organisation of African Unity. Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo said in a statement OAU Secretary-General Dr Salim Salim had informed the government of the OAU's consensus to accept South Africa as a member.

Mr Nzo is to visit Addis Ababa on Wednesday for the official raising of the South African flag at OAU headquarters.

Schedule of Parliament Sittings Announced

MB2405101994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 24 May 94

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town May 24 SAPA—Parliament will adjourn for almost a month at the end of this week following a three-day debate on the state president's opening speech on Tuesday.

Nonetheless, various committees will start with open sittings soon to consider legislation due to be tabled for debate immediately after Parliament reconvenes for the budget on June 22.

Parliament will then be in session for little over two weeks during which it will debate the budget before once more going into recess for the July winter holidays.

The budget vote committee stage will commence once Parliament reconvenes in August.

This unusual programme underscores the clear break with past parliamentary schedules while upholding the practice of breaking for the winter recess.

According to government and parliamentary sources, debates on the new government's first legislation are due to start the day after Finance Minister Derek Keys introduces his 1994/95 budget.

The budget will be referred to committee for the required seven-day "sweat" period immediately after being introduced. Then the National Assembly will start considering other legislation.

The Senate, empowered to review legislation passed by the National Assembly, will in all probability start debating bills a day later.

It is uncertain when the Constitutional Assembly (the National Assembly and Senate sitting jointly) will convene for its first working plenary. These sittings are expected to be rare and primarily aimed at ratifying work agreed to by a number of specialised committees to be set up within the next week or so.

Officials said on Tuesday there was some urgency to get the committees functioning to prepare enough work for Parliament to continue sitting until the budget debate itself started. This would require enough legislation to occupy the house for little over a week.

The various committees will now function in open session as opposed to the closed-door deliberations which characterised law-making in the past. The public and press will now have direct access to debates on bills unless a committee chooses to go into closed session.

Justice Minister Omar Discusses Ministry's Aims

MB2205182494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 May 94 p 20

[Report by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] Like many of his colleagues on the new cabinet, Justice Minister Dullah Omar has first-hand experience of apartheid's harsh security laws. In fact, one of the most important cases on detention and government powers to infringe individual rights, bears his name. In 1985, while he was still a member of the Cape Bar, Mr Omar was detained under the State of Emergency and brought an unsuccessful application for his release.

The resulting Appeal Court judgment in Omar vs the State President was one of the low points in Emergency case law. However, when the Cape Supreme Court first heard the case, Cape Judge President Gerald Friedman dissented from his two fellow judges. He filed a decision which human rights lawyers say will go down as one of the great judgments in a particularly dark period for the rule of law in this country.

Following the Appellate Division decision against him, Mr Omar spent two months in emergency detention. Earlier that year he had already been detained for two months under security laws, with only 10 days' freedom before being detained a second time.

The experience has left him a fierce opponent of detention. He says it has a devastating effect on detainees and their families and dehumanises those who "do the detaining".

Mr Omar wants to use his portfolio to transform the justice system, making it respectable and legitimate in the eyes of society, so that it can help create and maintain a human rights culture.

"The first priority in achieving this aim is to implement the new constitution. The Judicial Service Commission and the Constitutional Court must be set up, along with the Human Rights Commission, the Commission on Gender Equality and the public protector's office. All are urgent and we must help get them going."

"Fortunately, the department began working on these matters even before I got here, so we will be able later this month to present to the first sitting of Parliament any legislation needed to establish these bodies."

Giving his personal view on capital punishment, he says that as a member of the ANC and the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, he has long been opposed to the death penalty.

On the problem of how to make the judiciary better reflect society's composition, he hints that he might consider borrowing from the Continental system, in which potential judges are selected early in their career and given specialist training.

Mr Omar was admitted as an attorney in 1960 and as an advocate in 1982 and he has previously gone on record supporting fusion of the two professions. In his new capacity, however, he wants any decision on this issue to be taken with community needs in mind. "The yardstick is improved access to justice and reduced expense for people who need to go to court."

He wants lawyers countrywide to become involved in deciding the issue. But not only lawyers. "It is important that the public also participates in this debate."

On the relationship between government and the Constitutional Court, he says that since World War 2 similar courts in Europe have played a "politico-constitutional" role. "But that does not mean they must descend into the political arena, and political parties must ensure that they respect the position of the Constitutional Court as standing above party politics."

All judicial officers, from magistrates to judges of the highest court, must take a new oath of office. Some legal activists have long supported the idea, saying it might help keep out judges or magistrates unable to identify with the values of a democratic society. The oath, however, is still a controversial issue with argument in legal circles both for and against. But Mr Omar favours the idea. He says taking the oath implies "the values underpinning the new constitution are part of your approach".

"This is exciting. It means that irrespective of the past, everybody is given an opportunity to become part of the new human rights culture and help promote it in their work."

His political life began at Trafalgar High School in Cape Town, when he joined a boycott of the Republic Festival in 1952. Eight years later, he had hardly opened the doors of his new legal practice when the whole PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] executive walked in and asked whether he would act for them. The next day they were all arrested.

That started a legal career acting for political trialists, and for prisoners on Robben Island which he visited several times a week to see clients. For many years he was a staunch member of the Unity Movement, only quitting at the time the United Democratic Front was formed. His decision to join the Congress movement was partly influenced by President Nelson Mandela whose attorney he had become by that stage.

Health Minister Interviewed on Policies

MB2205155794 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 May 94 p 20

[Report by Cas St Leger]

[Text] New Health Minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma backs freedom of choice on issues ranging from abortion to patients preferring private hospitals. She was party to the ANC National Health Plan released this week, which promotes the liberation of abortion laws.

However, Dr Zuma says: "Any law should respect the right of people not to have a termination of pregnancy if they do not believe in it.

"Health workers should not be made to perform that termination if it is against their morals and religious beliefs.

"People feel it may be un-Christian. As a Christian, I find it difficult to be judgmental of women wanting a termination.

"That is something they have to sort out with their God. It is not for me, as a doctor, to judge them."

Dr Zuma moved into her slightly shabby ministerial suite high in the Civitas Building in Pretoria on Monday. Brightening the meagre decorations were the South African flag and a bouquet of flowers sent by the dean of the University of Pretoria.

Already immersed in a formidable schedule and en route to Cape Town for the opening of Parliament, Dr Zuma paused for a second to wonder about the fate of the flowers. "I was touched," she said.

Dr Zuma's first task will be to guide the National Health System [NHS], which will unify South Africa's fragmented health services, through Parliament. She intends retaining and supporting the valuable parts of the old health service—like research and academic hospitals—and rebuild the entire health edifice around primary health care.

"I don't want the impression created that once we go the primary health care way, academic medicine and research goes out of the window," said Dr Zuma.

"I see both primary health care and academic medicine as essential to the health service."

While there would have to be "some rationalisation," Dr Zuma said she believed anxieties that academics would become poor relations in the new health service were unfounded. Dr Zuma's priority will be the well-being of South Africa's children.

Everything else—from streamlining inefficient provincial hospitals, to nudging the private sector to co-operate, to setting up free medical care for those who need it and establishing a primary health care network—will follow.

She intends the changes—at least in child care, with free medical services for under-sixes—to be visible by the end of this year, depending on legislation. "Children are the first priority. If you have a nation of stunted, malnourished individuals, children whose brains have not grown to their full potential, then you can't hope to have a nation that will be prosperous and able to compete with the rest of the world ..."

If this mother and professional woman has one pang about her new post, it is that she has had to leave her four children and one step-child, aged between five and 12, behind in Durban.

She is confident the money for restructuring health services—about R[Rand]2-billion or 14 percent of the Budget—will be found.

"Unless we're saying that the changes taking place should only be meaningful for me as a minister and not for anybody else, then we have to find the money. The restructuring has to happen."

Maritzburg-born Dr Zuma, 45, was raised at Pholela in Zululand. She matriculated from Adam's Mission in Amanzimtoti and went on to study at Durban's medical school. In exile with her husband, ANC deputy secretary-general Jacob Zuma, she completed her MB [Bachelor of Medicine] ChB [Bachelor of Surgery] degree at Bristol University and received a diploma in tropical child health from the University of Liverpool.

She then worked at the Mbabane Government Hospital in Swaziland and at the ANC health department in Lusaka before joining the Medical Research Council in Natal in 1991 to research AIDS and maternal and child health.

Academic hospitals—now called academic complexes to include their teaching function—are regarded as national resources. They will fall directly under the NHS, rather than under provinces. "They should be seen as national assets shared across provinces," Dr Zuma said.

One possible way of streamlining services would be for specialised operations like heart transplants to take place in one centre.

Minister Without Portfolio Naidoo Discusses Tasks

MB2205193494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 May 94 p 23

[Report by Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] He sat with arms folded, occasionally nodding with approval or narrowing bloodshot-weary eyes as he listened to a briefing on the new water policy. When Minister without Portfolio Jay Naidoo rose to leave, his colleague, Water and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal, remarked to him: "Our door is always open to you. We will be knocking on your door."

The comment speaks volumes about Mr Naidoo's status in the new government and the relationship he will have with his colleagues in the cabinet. Armed with the budget and a red pen, Mr Naidoo has the full backing of President Nelson Mandela to intervene in every area of government. No door will be shut to him and his team operating from the floor above Mr Mandela's office in the Union Buildings.

"I may be a minister without portfolio, but it does not mean I do not have a job," Mr Naidoo said this week. His task is to ensure that the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)—a plan to provide millions of jobs, 10 years free education, health care for all, electricity, housing and water on a massive scale—is implemented.

He has to bring together all the various departments into one coherent programme.

It is a job that involves "a lot of talking" with ministers, the provincial governments and with civil society. Crucial to the success of his task is to build a partnership between the government, the private sector and the labour movement in a common national endeavour to better the lives of the people, he says. To carry out his task, he will have a transition team in his office and a cabinet sub-committee of ministers crucial to the RDP—those from labour, trade and industry, finance, housing, transport, telecommunications, provincial affairs, health, education and water—who will thrash out the programme's priorities before reaching the cabinet.

In implementing the RDP, Mr Naidoo is constrained only by four factors: he must maintain a macro-economic balance; retain fiscal discipline; he cannot fuel inflation; and he must be guided by the principle of not raising the level of taxation. He is the minister that will work closet with Finance Minister Derek Keys.

His task seems impossible given the constraints and the limited amount of money at his disposal. But Mr Naidoo is contemptuous of scare stories of R80-billion [rand] in

addition to budgetary allocations being spent on the RDP by the end of five years, the spectre of a debt-trap and rocketing inflation.

"The RDP is not an add-on programme. We are not talking about a new list of demands and adding on (to the Budget)." Instead, he says, each department's budget will be examined to see whether it fits the new priorities.

"Finance is not the problem. The government, having resolved (the RDP), made the funds available and set up a plan—the acid test is getting the plan working on the ground."

And Mr Naidoo believes it is nonsense that the government cannot deliver housing, infrastructure and services. "There are communities out there that want the stuff. We have to break through the red tape of bureaucracy, go down and deal directly with the communities," he says.

He talks of using the unions, business expertise and other non-governmental organisations to do this in the absence of effective delivery mechanisms.

"It takes a lot of organisation but it does not come overnight. That is what frustrates me. We can do all of this. There are people on the ground ready to do it. What is stopping us from doing it?"

It is all a question of reorientating the government departments towards effective delivery of services, establishing local government structures and being ruthless with a bureaucracy that absorbs more than it delivers, he says. "Part of my work is moving towards greater efficiency. Within five to 10 years, the framework in which the new government can operate will have been achieved and there will be no reason to have an RDP team."

There are four sources of funds for the RDP. The first comprises "wedges" from the Budget which will increase each year. One scenario, released by the National Institute for Economic Policy this week, is that R80-billion from the Budget will be spent on the RDP in the next five years. The other sources are: development aid; donations from the private sector; and resources from non-governmental organisations.

Then there are always the "windfalls" that Mr Naidoo says he will have no reservation about using—selling off assets like the "macho white glory projects of the past" that are not directly linked to delivering the RDP.

He is also confident that with the restoration of services, the rent and services boycotts will come to an end. "Within these constraints, we are going to put forward a realistic plan, and we are confident that we have one. We have worked through mechanisms of harnessing resources, especially with the private sector, organised labour and other stakeholders. We are quite confident that we have drawn them into a real partnership," he says.

The first small signs of the RDP will be visible in the Budget that will be presented on June 22.

Work has already been done with Mr Keys, former State Expenditure Minister Ami Venter, Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin and Mr Naidoo over the past several months on identifying sources of funding in the Budget. They have examined expenditure patterns and carefully gone through the budgets of all the departments, arranging them in the order of priority for the RDP and assessing what could be achieved in this year's Budget.

They have taken their red pens and marked areas of saving, and put a line through those projects which are no longer priorities. This money will be spend on RDP priorities in the first year.

"We are not so naive as to think that we are going to achieve everything that we talked about in the RDP this year. We have to prioritise, but we have a clear idea of what we can achieve in the first year," he says.

They will particularly focus on "kick-starting" the RDP, beginning with very visible programmes that will indicate to the electorate that the new government is different from the old.

These priorities are programmes in the areas of education, jobs, health and infrastructure. The plan will be discussed at the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

"It is only in the 95/96 Budget that we will begin in a more systematic way to reorganise expenditure along the lines of expanded priorities," Mr Naidoo added.

It is the beginning of a reorganisation process that will take at least 10 years to complete. By then, Mr Naidoo says: "The entire Budget will be one of reconstruction and development. That is the ultimate goal.

"The government will be the epitome of the RDP, operating under the mandate of the people and serving the people. My job is an interim function—to get the government to become what it is supposed to be."

PWV Security Minister: Affirmative Action Needed in Police

MB2305195494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1919 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 23 SAPA—PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] MEC [member Executive Committee] for safety and security Jessie Duarte on Monday said the police service would take affirmative action on its racial make-up and revamp its public image.

Addressing the PWV provincial legislature at Nasrec, near Soweto, she said all senior officers were white males but this would be rectified as soon as possible.

Improving the image of the police, which she said had been the frontline of the National Party for the past 40 years, would require suggestions from the public. It

would never be said again that policemen had searched a house without a warrant, sworn at the public or failed to respond to complaints.

An advocate was investigating allegations police had tortured detainees in the Vaal Triangle.

Police stations would be equipped to deal with women who had been sexually abused.

Minister, Deputy Discuss Constitutional Issues

MB2305182394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 22 May 94

[Interview with Roelf Meyer, provincial affairs and constitutional development minister, and Deputy Minister Valli Moosa by SABC announcer Freek Robinson, in the Cape Town studio, on the "Agenda" program—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome from the Cape. There is a hive of activity here, even on this Sunday, as the new members of Parliament prepare for this week's first historic sitting of South Africa's first legislative body, elected by all the people in the country. All 400 members of the National Assembly in Parliament have been inaugurated, as well as the 90 members of the Senate, on Friday. Now the work can begin. But how will the new Parliament function? That is what we are discussing tonight. With me are two ministers of the government of national unity, Mr. Roelf Meyer, the minister of provincial affairs and constitutional development, and then also the deputy minister of this department, Mr. Mohammed Valli Moosa. Let us begin with this portfolio and its name, which is a little different to the one you held previously. Mr. Meyer, how will you divide the functions between the two of you?

[Meyer] Well, let me first say that the department, as it was previously known, namely Constitutional Development, of course dealt with the management of the negotiating process and the creation of the new constitution as we know it now. From this point the main aim is support for the constitution writing body, that is the two houses of Parliament who have joint tasks and who have to oversee the creation of the so-called final constitution. I believe that our department will primarily have a support function, to ensure the completion of that task. Concerning the working relationship between my colleague Valli and myself, I want to say that we—as was my approach in the past—will work together as a team. We do not have specific divisions of functions between us and over the past week we already met with advisers in the department. It will not be any different from the type of cooperation we experienced in the previous dispensation, over the past few years.

[Robinson] But you are from different parties. *Mr. Moosa, would you like to emphasize certain things more? Would you do that through your party or would you first like to find consensus with Mr. Meyer here before you go to Parliament with any suggestion?*

[Moosa] Well, there's no denying that Mr. Meyer comes from a different party than myself and of course we have been elected by the .. [changes thought] Our parties have been elected by our constituencies because of the policies which we had and our policies are not exactly the same on all matters, but notwithstanding that, we have been the architects of the concept of the government of national unity, and I think the positions which Mr. Meyer and I are in at this point in time is an ideal position to give reality and meaning to the concept of government of national unity and it's for that reason that we really need to be working as a team. We've already agreed that we would work as a team and we have started doing that.

You must understand that the role of constitution-making, and the role of the department, and the role of government would be slightly different over the next two years as it was over the past few years. Over the past few years you had a situation which can be characterized as a conflict, on the one hand, between the government and various other groups, the ANC being the principle of those groups. At this point in time there isn't such a situation. You don't have a situation where the government of national unity is in conflict with one or other major political party as such and the main work of the debate about constitution-making will take place in the constitutional assembly, and for us as a department—would be to facilitate and to give whatever backup we can give there in that sense, and of course our own party-political aspirations we will tend not to voice them within the department—but in Parliament, of course, when I speak in Parliament, when Mr. Meyer speaks in Parliament he would be speaking on behalf of his party and he would articulate the viewpoint of his particular party which would be different from my viewpoint. I think we have had a discussion and we don't believe that that would in any way prejudice our ability to work as a team and fulfill the duties which the president has allocated to us.

[Robinson] Well let us come to the practical aspects of that, Mr. Meyer. The first thing that has to happen is this constitutional body—as it is officially referred to in the constitution—has to meet, that is the Senate in other words, and the National Assembly together—these two bodies together must write the new constitution within the next two weeks. The first task is for this body to meet. When, specifically, will this happen?

[Meyer] This will happen on Tuesday morning, at 11 AM [0900 GMT]. This will be a formality really. The constitution states that it must meet within a certain period from the first sitting of the Senate, this joint meeting ...

[Robinson interrupting] Can we just get clarity on this issue. The Parliament must meet in any event—for its opening—now if it meets for the first time then will that at the same time be the constitutional body or is that the Parliament?

[Meyer] I think one must differentiate between the two. When the National Assembly and the Senate meet on Tuesday, then they are meeting as the constitution

writing body, and then they will meet to elect their own chairman to that relevant body. When Parliament meets at 2.15 PM [1215 GMT] the afternoon, to listen to the president's opening address, then it meets as a joint assembly of the National Assembly as well as the Senate.

[Robinson] In other words the Parliament?

[Meyer] In other words the Parliament, then as the two separate bodies, although the venue is the same and the people who are meeting are the same people.

[Robinson] Well, that's an interesting point, Mr. Moosa. There's been speculation in the press about the position of Mr. Ramaphosa. Would he, for instance, be a candidate for the chairmanship of that Constituent Assembly?

[Moosa] Well, what I would say is that the Constitutional Assembly, for us certainly as the ANC and I think for many other parties, has been one of the most important bodies that we have succeeded in creating as a result of the process of negotiations. It occupies a central position in the interim constitution and it has the massive task of finalizing a new constitution for this country, finalizing the boundaries of the regions, finalizing what the powers and functions of the provinces are going to be, finalizing the Bill of Rights and various other matters, and therefore, if I can speak for the ANC, we place a tremendous amount of weight on the Constitutional Assembly and you can be certain that the person we chose to be the chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly would be one of the most senior members of the ANC. I'm not in the ... [changes thought] I have just come from a caucus meeting now. I am not in a position to ... to .. you know, say it on the air, but I can assure you that it will certainly be reserved for one of the most respected people in the organization.

[Robinson] Mr. Meyer, we are used to this—there are these negotiations between the National Party and the ANC—for example, the speaker of Parliament is an ANC member, but the chairman of the Senate, the president of the Senate as he is called, is someone from the National Party. Who is actually going to sit as chairman of that Constituent Assembly?

[Meyer] I think it has been an arrangement between Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela, namely that two of these posts—the executive chairmanship, namely the speaker and the chairman of the constitution-making body would be filled by the ANC, and the Senate's presidency by the National Party. This is a prior arrangement and who these people are going to be will be left to both parties to decide. So at this stage it is the ANC's choice regarding that chairmanship.

May I just add something as regards the role of this body? It has a prescribed role. The constitution defines in detail what its task is going to be, and how it must carry out this role as regards the putting into place and the acceptance of the final constitution for South Africa. But at the same time one has to reiterate this for the sake of peace of mind, namely, that an extensive task regarding the putting into place of a future constitutional

dispensation has already been finalized during the multiparty negotiations process which we had over the last three years. What is indeed needed now, of course, is to implement the existing constitution as it now stands in two ways. The one is to market it to the public at large, and the broader public must get involved in it, also through specific institutions and sectors of the...

[Robinson, interrupting] How? How?

[Meyer] Let us say the church community and the business community, for example, have a specific interest in the acceptance of the final constitution.

[Robinson] Can they get involved in committees, for instance, to come forward and give evidence?

[Meyer] That will have to be determined by the constitution-making body itself; in other words, it is not for us to prescribe. But the way I see it, there are specific ways whereby opportunities can be created to enable institutions from outside to give input in that regard, because what is the eventual objective? To my mind the objective is to see to it there is a broad involvement and acceptance of our future constitutional dispensation. The second is to take a look at specific technical aspects of this constitution. There are certain issues which come to mind and which have to be examined for further improvement; such as, for instance, the Bill of Fundamental Rights. Chapter 3 as it now stands in the current constitution and which deals with that aspect will, in my opinion, have to be improved further in its entirety. It is not complete enough, and I think that all the parties in the negotiation process have already indicated this.

From the point of view of the National Party we have already pinpointed certain issues which we would like emphasized and we are sure that the ANC has also indicated that they would like to have certain clauses expanded. In any case, there is a constitutional principle which states that the Bill of Rights must conform to all recognized universal fundamental rights. So we must maintain that criterion, and it will also be the constitutional court's task to decide whether the constitution meets that particular constitutional principle. There are other aspects as well. From the point of view of the National Party, we would like to see that the constitution be improved, also some of its federal characteristics, and we must determine to what extent it is necessary to improve it. And also other aspects such as the concept of a government of national unity. Our agreement is that this government of national unity should govern for five years, that is, until 1999. This means that the final constitution will have to undergo a change. And these are some of the aspects which we have to investigate and improve on.

[Robinson] Well, Mr. Moosa, would you foresee that the present constitution, the interim constitution, would be changed radically over the next two years?

[Moosa] Well, I think some aspects of the constitution have to change. As Mr. Meyer has said...

[Robinson, interrupting] What in particular, [words indistinct]?

[Moosa] Well, I don't think that I'm particularly, I'm having sleepless night about any particular aspect, but on the one hand, I think what has been said already—all provisions concerning a government of national unity would have to be reviewed and they'll have to be up for discussion. That was a specific agreement for a period of five years. Whether you replace it, and what you replace it with, how you form the new executive after five years, what shape that government would take—those are questions that will have to be answered. On...

[Robinson, interrupting] Even the possibility of continuing the government of national unity?

[Moosa] Well, I wouldn't like to preempt what the Constitutional Assembly is going to do, but most certainly from the ANC's side, our approach always has been that a government of national unity is a temporary measure in order to ensure that there is a smooth transition, and that we have never seen it as a permanent position as such. And then you must remember that it's the first time in this country that we are setting up the type of provincial governments that we have now in the constitution. None of us can say for certain as to how well that provincial dispensation is going to work in practice. Once we put it into practice, then there will be a need to amend the interim constitution in order to make it more workable, in order to make the system of provincial government more smooth.

We would also find, now that we have democratically elected provincial governments, and democratically elected premiers, those provincial governments may well want to demand additional powers. You must know in the past there were no real representatives of provinces at the multiparty negotiating table. Those who came from regional governments didn't really enjoy status because they were not regarded as democratic. So that would come under discussion, and we could well have a situation where the position of provinces are strengthened, but that is a possibility also that could emerge.

On the bill of rights, I would also agree. You know, there are very controversial and sensitive issues, like the abortion question. Now, the present bill of rights that we negotiated merely skirted around the issue simply because at the multiparty negotiations we didn't think we were in a position to legislate on that sort of question. It is a very fundamental question to many people, it can divide societies. On that kind of issue the Constitutional Assembly will have to encourage very broad debate in society, with all concerned groups, particularly the religious community, women's organizations also. And that whatever the new constitution says about that matter must reflect the dominant view in society.

[Robinson] We had initially planned to have a commercial break at this point, but I think we should continue with this discussion. Let us now go on to provincial government as Mr. Moosa has already mentioned that.

Now, I want to refer to these points: first, the establishment of liaisons between the national government and provincial governments, and does the constitution make provision for a commission in the provincial government, Mr. Meyer?

[Meyer] The commission in provincial government could play a very important role. It could contribute towards development in the provincial government, and could also present important advice regarding communication between the central and provincial government. It can also play an important role, specifically in the constitution-making body, on how provincial government should develop in the future. So, the commission is an important body. The constitution specifically makes provision for establishing it, and this should be done during this coming week. The constitution specifically states that the commission should be set up within a month after the new constitution has been implemented.

[Robinson] Have you already appointed members for this commission?

[Meyer] My colleague and I have held joint consultations with the president on this matter and we are now in the process of consulting with other parties, and an interesting point is that members should be appointed from every province by the president after consultations, respectively, with the other premiers. So, in other words, it is important for joint consultations, and...

[Robinson, interrupting] To stop you there, how do these consultations with the premiers take place, over the telephone, or is there a specific body, I believe there is actually such a committee of premiers?

[Meyer] Not yet, so far. I will get back to that aspect, but before I get to it, there is the whole issue of consultation with the premiers: A colleague and I discussed if this should take place on the basis of consultation between parties, and when we have obtained the names from our respective provincial colleagues, we will get together for deliberations on this, and if we can reach a consensus, then we will make a recommendation to the president.

[Robinson] You say you have agreed to liaise at party level? That effectively means that Mr. Moosa here will consult with seven premiers, and you effectively only with one. Now who is going to liaise with Dr. Mdlalose in Kwazulu/Natal?

[Meyer] That is incidentally so, but at the same time you must remember that the National Party also has representatives in those provinces where the premiers are ANC members. So in other words, I also liaise with National Party representatives in those provinces, and we try to get the maximum possible consensus among us before a recommendation is made to the president in that regard. The final decision on the matter will rest with the president, but as in most cases—and I think this is the tone that has already been set—it takes place in the spirit of the government of national unity. This is the

atmosphere and spirit fortunately in which liaison takes place in this specific instance.

But to return to the other aspect that you referred to on the issue of consulting with the premiers and a possible committee of premiers, it is being speculated that at the meeting of premiers this coming Wednesday here in the Cape, the president and the deputy president will be present, at least at the start of the meeting. The meeting will take place chiefly to discuss some of the common points which also constitute stumbling blocks, and have visibly come into being particularly with the phasing in of provincial governments, and with the issue of rationalization of administrations. We must remember that up to now we have had up to 17 different administrations, according to the old constitution. All those are being converted into one central administration, plus nine provincial administrations. And I personally think it leaves room for potential uncertainties and also confusion, because in the end it concerns those who occupy posts, and the provision of services to people. And all this we will have to try and sort out. For this reason, it has been decided to hold the meeting this coming Wednesday specifically with premiers here in the Cape.

[Robinson] *Just on the question of being fair to all provinces, Mr. Moosa, would you in any way discriminate against the other provinces, Western Cape and Natal, that are not under the control of the ANC, because physically you are in a position to dish up the money. You could withhold money to those provinces.*

[Moosa] *Well, fortunately the constitution has very detailed provisions as to what the relationship between central government and provincial government should be. There are certain constitutionally entrenched powers which belong to the provinces. The only thing which we are working on at this point in time is how to transfer the administration and the executive authority for these powers to provinces. But they are entitled to certain powers, and that's in the constitution. As far as financial matters are concerned, there again are detailed provisions on that. There are also provisions for the establishment of a financial and fiscal commission on which all the provinces would be represented, and that financial and fiscal commission would do all the analysis and develop recommendations and proposals for central government as to what the allocations and budgetary requirements of the various provinces should be. But even apart from all of that, what you must remember is that as a government, as a government all of South Africa's people are our people. Whether they live in a province that's controlled by one party or another party is a separate matter as such. The reconstruction and development program is for all the people. The houses that are going to be built, or the electricity that would be provided must be provided as much for a province controlled by Tokyo Sexwale as a province which is controlled by Frank Mdlalose, and that is the policy of the government.*

[Robinson] *Just this—there are two other bodies that I would quickly like to refer to because our time is running*

out. One is the Afrikaner Homeland Council. So how do you feel about this question now after the election, of providing for that, and looking into the matter of a volkstaat [homeland]?

[Moosa] Well, we had—the one thing that you must know is that the government would, and the parties which are in the government would keep to their undertakings, and we had undertaken prior to the elections that we would enter into negotiations through this body called the Afrikaner Homeland Council on the question of a volkstaat. And one of the assessments that would now have to be made after the elections is what is the support base of those who say that there should be a volkstaat, where is the support base of that? And we would have to begin to look at the feasibility of that. So that's a matter that we would enter into negotiations with, quite honestly, with those who believe in a volkstaat, but I think that everybody would have to accept the realities of the democratic will of the people, and I think that the election results are a real good basis for us to take those negotiations hopefully to their conclusion in a fairly short space of time.

[Robinson] Thank you very much Mr. Meyer [as heard], in conclusion—in a few seconds unfortunately—we still have the council of traditional leaders. Just tell us briefly what they do specifically?

[Meyer] Bodies like that have been appointed to see to the interests of traditional communities on a national scale, and particularly of the highest in these communities, the so-called chiefs; to coordinate and to liaise, and this body has also been set up to make sure that this function can be fulfilled according to the prescriptions of the constitution.

[Robinson] Thank you Mr. Meyer, thank you Mr. Moosa.

Broadcasting Minister Affirms Free Airwaves

MB2405134594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] The minister in charge of broadcasting, Dr. Pallo Jordan, says the government will follow an arms-length approach with broadcasters. At the start of a two-day conference on the future of radio, Dr. Jordan said that in the past governments had too easily abused their links with broadcasters. An independent body such as the Independent Broadcasting Authority should regulate the industry. Mr. Jordan said the government would want to monitor and restrict any possible cross ownership of the media, but that the government will ensure that the airwaves were free.

Paper Profiles Whites in Government Positions

MB2005194494 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 20-26 May 94 pp 13-14

[Report by Stefaans Bruemmer]

[Text] Whites, who were marginalised, banned, detained, jailed and forced into exile under the old regime, are moving into positions of power and influence in the new. To a far greater extent than in other liberation movements on the subcontinent, whites played an important role in the fight against apartheid. They made a distinctive contribution in student politics, the trade unions and the legal sphere. During the 1950s and 1960s they were prominent in the South African Communist Party and its successor, the Congress of Democrats, and in the ANC's trade union arm, the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

White intellectuals and student activists again played a vital supporting role in the resurgence of black unionism in the 1970s, and in the rise of the United Democratic Front a decade later.

Here are eight who, by historical irony, already hold or are on the threshold of high public office:

HALTON CHEADLE

Tipped as the new director-general of manpower, Cheadle (44) is a lawyer with impeccable "struggle" credentials. After whetting his appetite for union affairs as a student on the University of Natal's Wages Commission, he became a national organiser for the Textile Workers' Industrial Union. His ground-breaking work in organising black workers in 1972 and 1973—when the Industrial Conciliation Act did not recognise black labour unions—earned him the wrath of the security police. "Anyone who organised black workers clearly constituted a threat to the state," says Cheadle. He had a five-year banning order slapped on him in 1974, but it lapsed after two years.

During his "house arrest" he completed a law degree with Unisa [University of South Africa]. Afterwards he joined the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits [Witwatersrand University], where he still holds a teaching chair.

In the 1980s he started the legal firm Cheadle, Thompson & Haysom with Nicholas Haysom in Johannesburg. "Hundreds" of labour cases and a number of human rights cases put Cheadle's firm on the legal map.

In 1985 Cheadle and his partners represented the Uitenhage community in the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry into the death of 21 marchers at the hands of police, and the following year there was an interdict against the police when Port Elizabeth district surgeon Dr Wendy Orr spilled the beans on police torture. That same year the firm's challenge against the second State of Emergency on behalf of a trade union grabbed headlines.

Cheadle made his mark on constitutional law last year when he served on the Ad Hoc Committee on Fundamental Rights at the World Trade Centre negotiations.

What motivates him? "Certainly not the money. I suppose the best is the people I work with. The people in the

struggle are the most extraordinary people." On the director-generalship he says: "I am talking to people, but I like my life at the moment."

JOHN DANIELS

A foreign affairs expert and professor of politics at the University of Durban-Westville, Daniels (50) seems a likely candidate for a top Department of Foreign Affairs position by virtue of his close connections to the ANC task group on foreign policy and his training of diplomats for the new order.

Daniels cut his anti-apartheid political teeth in the student movement. He says he came out of school a supporter of the United Party, but underwent a "radical political conversion through NUSAS [National Union of South African Students]. "For the first time I found myself working in a non-racial organisation."

He was president of the University of Natal-Pietermaritzburg SRC [Students Representative Council] in 1965 and vice-president of NUSAS the following year. He took over as NUSAS president when the incumbent, Ian Robertson, was banned.

He soon attracted the attention of authorities, who refused him a passport when he wanted to study overseas in 1967. In 1968 he was re-elected NUSAS president, but things became too hot and he went into exile until 1991. He did a PhD in the United States and became a professor of political studies in Swaziland—where his association with the ANC started. Swazi authorities deported him in 1985, after which he worked as a researcher in Holland and for a leftwing publisher in London.

On his return to South Africa he joined the Rhodes University department of politics, where he headed a diplomacy training programme. He moved to the University of Durban-Westville last year.

He says the area of international affairs may hold far fewer difficulties for the new government than domestic transformation. He expects pressures on the Reconstruction and Development Programme, which may mean a retreat on some promises. "I fear cynicism, bitterness and slow delivery."

President Nelson Mandela's "incredible international stature" will smooth the way for South Africa's reentry to the world arena, says Daniels, and the new government can play an important role in giving the Third World a greater voice in the United Nations.

Daniels says he is in two minds about the possibility of taking public office. "If offered a position in the Department of Foreign Affairs, I would seriously consider it, although I am also very committed to academic life."

ALEC ERWIN

Erwin (48), an economist who made his career in the trade union movement, has been named deputy minister

of finance in the new national cabinet. He is an ANC MP in the National Assembly. Like his contemporary Halton Cheadle, he graduated from Wages Commission to union involvement.

He helped found the Institute for Industrial Education in 1973 and made his name as one of a number of whites who played a critical role in the reconstruction of the trade union movement after Sactu [South African Congress of Trade Unions] was smashed and forced into exile.

During a wave of bannings and detentions in the mid-1970s Erwin was put under surveillance, was targeted in police raids and had his passport withdrawn.

In 1979 Erwin became the first general secretary of the newly launched Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), which was to form the backbone, with the National Union of Mineworkers, of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. He served COSATU, and later the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) as education secretary. He became involved in ANC structures in Durban after the organisation's unbanning and represented COSATU on the National Economic Forum.

Erwin hopes for a constructive relation between labour and government, but "it is crucial the union movement maintains its independence and organisational strength."

DEREK HANEKOM

Hanekom (41) was appointed minister of land affairs last week—eight years after he walked from prison in Pretoria following a terrorism conviction. In 1990 he became co-ordinator of the ANC land and agricultural desk.

Hanekom matriculated from Jan van Riebeeck in Cape Town and did his national service in Potchefstroom, after which he travelled and did assorted jobs—including farming—in Europe, America and Israel.

From 1978 to 1983 he was a dairy, poultry and vegetable farmer in the Magaliesberg, where he started facilitating linkages for the ANC. But he was arrested—with his wife, Trish—and sentenced to three years in jail. He served the full term. Trish, a Zimbabwean citizen, was later deported to Zimbabwe and Hanekom followed. He was appointed co-ordinator of the Popular History Trust in Harare. He returned in 1990 to take up the ANC position.

NICHOLAS "FINK" HAYSON

"In another society my first concern may have been rugby, which is my passion," says Haysom. But "in South Africa it has been difficult to live a normal life while there are glaring inequalities and injustice".

Like his partner Cheadle at the labour and human rights law firm Cheadle, Thompson & Haysom, Haysom has a

long "struggle" track record and is likely to be the legal and constitutional advisor in Mandela's office. He is a human rights, constitutional, and security expert and ANC appointee to the Police Board established in terms of the National Peace Accord.

He was "something of a liberal even at school", and got caught up in progressive student politics at the University of Natal, where he was SRC vice-president from 1973 to 1975. In 1977 he was elected SRC president at the University of Cape Town and president of NUSAS [National Union of South African Students].

Haysom was detained without trial for short periods in 1976 and 1980, and for about five months in 1981, when the government cracked down on the trade union movement. Like Cheadle he joined the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits, where he is an associate professor. He is member of the ANC's committee on constitutional affairs and took part in the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and World Trade Centre negotiations.

Of the "new South Africa" he says: "It's exciting, but I'm also sure it's going to be difficult to transform a society and civil service that has worked in a particular culture of authoritarianism and militarism to one that is transparent."

JANET LOVE

Once branded on police posters as "armed and dangerous", Love (38) made a rapid ascent to transitional structures after being granted indemnity three years ago—her current position is deputy executive director of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC].

Her political life started at Wits University, where she was elected to the SRC and the NUSAS executive in 1975. A year later she started working covertly for the ANC. She facilitated communication between ANC cadres outside the country and internally, and between banned people.

In 1978 Love left the country for "a short period that turned out to be 10 years". In Europe and Southern Africa she was involved with SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions] and was trained as an Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing (MK)] guerrilla.

In 1987 she returned illegally and lived under a series of assumed identities, and took part in MK's Operation Vula. "In 1990 the SAP [South African Police] got wind that I was here and put out a series of mug shots of me, saying I was 'armed and dangerous'." She spent a year on the run.

In June 1991 Love was granted indemnity, and the following year was elected to the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional executive, where she helped set up the Codesa negotiations.

As the TEC winds down, she has been mentioned as a possible appointee to the President's Office, but says nothing has been finalised.

CHARLIE NUPEN

A lawyer and a big man ("Isn't it one of the ironies of life that he is called Charlie when he is about eight feet tall," quipped an IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] staffer), Nupen (43) shot to broad public attention as commissioner of the Independent Electoral Commission.

As NUSAS president in 1974 he led a campaign for the release of political prisoners such as Mandela and Walter Sisulu. For that he spent a year on trial in 1976, but was acquitted. After university he practised as a labour attorney in Cape Town and from 1980 to 1987 was an attorney with the Legal Resources Centre—where he helped establish a jurisprudence in the Industrial Court. After that he was appointed national director of the Independent Mediation Service of South Africa.

Nupen says he is optimistic. "I'm incredibly pleased about the security situation now; that has been one of the most impressive aspects of the electoral process."

Economic development is predicated on stability, he says. "If (peace) can be sustained, it augurs incredibly well for investment, development and Reconstruction and Development Programme."

Nupen may consider another public office—and there have been discussions around a Department of Manpower position—but Independent Electoral Commission legislation precludes him from holding one for 18 months.

DR TIM WILSON

Wilson (50), tipped for a senior Department of Health position, has a strong community health background, both as practitioner and as the ANC's health policy co-ordinator. Wilson's godfather was Professor Z.K. Matthews, ANC Cape leader in the 1940s, and his association with the ANC started at birth, he says. He kept the struggle in the family by marrying SACP [South African Communist Party] legend Braam Fischer's daughter, Ilse.

While Wilson was completing his medical studies in England his passport was withdrawn, presumably because of his association with ANC activists. He returned in 1970. "I was lucky only my passport was withdrawn. There were people who had it tougher than me," he says.

In the late 1970s he became involved in community health, and led a research project in Soweto. He was one of a group of doctors who took the South African Medical and Dental Council to court for its failure to censure doctors involved in the cover-up of Steve Biko's death.

In 1986 Wilson was appointed director of the Alexandra Health Centre, where he felt the brunt of informal repression. After he and other staffers refused to hand over records of patients to police, a series of arson attacks was launched against the centre. He moved into ANC health policy structures in 1990.

Wilson says first priority is to overcome the fragmentation of health services. When a unified health policy is introduced "we can raise the level of health care in this country, infinitely, with the current resources we have."

Reports of Violent Incidents Nationwide

21 May

MB2105203494

[Editorial Report] PWV

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1502 GMT on 21 May reports that "a 13-year-old schoolgirl was shot in the head and is in a critical condition after the car she was travelling in came under fire on the N1 freeway near Ennerdale on Saturday. The girl's father, Mr Monty Wilken, who was driving the car, told police he heard a shot and when he turned around he noticed that his daughter, Sylvia, was bleeding. The right-hand rear window of the car had been shattered."

East Rand

Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English at 1600 GMT on 21 May reports that "a policeman has been killed in a shootout between policemen and suspected robbers in the crime-ridden area of Alrode on the East Rand. A suspect and two other policemen were wounded and one of the policemen is in critical condition in hospital. The incident happened after the police received information and erected a road block. A vehicle carrying between five and seven armed men crashed into the road block and shooting broke out. Most of the suspects escaped. An AK-47 rifle and three handguns were seized. In another incident in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], a bank in Southdale was robbed of more than 200,000 rands this morning."

Vaal Triangle

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1505 GMT on 21 May reports that "the body of a Vaal Triangle hostel resident was found by police on Saturday near the kwaMaziza hostel where he lived. Mr Thamanqa Ngethu, believed to be in his 30s, had been tied up and stabbed in the neck. No arrests have been made."

Natal

Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English at 1600 GMT on 21 May reports that "at least six people have been shot in two separate incidents south of Durban. In Umlazi a man was killed and three others were wounded when armed men opened fire on a taxi. In another incident a man and a woman were admitted to

hospital after shots were fired at their house in Malukazi, and at Inanda near Durban shots were fired at a patrolling Internal Stability Unit vehicle. No one was injured in the incident."

23 May

MB2305205694

[Editorial Report] West Rand

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1132 GMT on 23 May reports: "The body of an 18-year-old youth was found near the entrance to the old Kagiso Hostel near Krugersdorp on Saturday afternoon. Police said he had been stabbed in the chest and identified him as Demesane Ngobane."

East Rand

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1028 GMT on 23 May reports: "Three people were killed in KwaThema Township near the far East Rand town of Springs at the weekend, police said on Monday. The body of an unidentified man was found in the township at about 1AM on Sunday together with three women who had been injured. Twenty-four-year-old Mr Johannes Mnguni, from Duduza, was found shot dead on Saturday night and the body of 36-year-old Mr Thomas Mahlong was found on Saturday morning."

Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 May on page 3 reports that "two young policemen died in a gunbattle with a gang of at least five armed men who tried to rob a Fidelity Guards vehicle in crime-stricken Alrode, Alberton, on Saturday morning." The two, members of the Internal Stability Division, "were going home when they came across the incident."

Eastern Cape

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1459 GMT on 23 May reports that "two young men aged 25 were found bound, gagged and shot dead in a Walmer, Port Elizabeth house on Monday. The men were found by a domestic servant at about 8.30AM when she entered the house in Alcock Road after finding the front door standing open." "It appears they were house-sitting, as the parents of one—who own the house in alcock road—are presently travelling in the Middle East."

11 Killed in KwaZulu/Natal

MB2305135494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Durban May 23 SAPA—At least 11 people were killed in KwaZulu/Natal at the weekend, the South African Police [SAP] services reported on Monday. The deaths pushed the toll in the province to at least 459 since a state of emergency was declared there on March 31. In their latest report on Monday police said about 25 youths confronted a man they accused of practising witchcraft in Durban's Cato Crest.

His wife, Victoria Mduko, was stabbed in the shoulder but managed to escape with six other people. When she returned later she found the burned corpse of her husband.

Mr Mbongeni Mzobe, 37, was attacked and stabbed to death at a Mayville, Durban, shebeen after an argument on Saturday night.

Ms Buyi Mbanjwa, 22, was shot dead, allegedly by her policeman boyfriend after an argument in Himeville, near Pietermaritzburg, on Saturday.

And in Vryheid, Northern Natal, Mr Elias Kunene was shot dead, allegedly by a policeman following an argument on Saturday night.

In Montclair, Durban, the corpse of an unidentified man who had been hacked to death was found on Saturday, police said.

The bullet-riddled body of another unidentified man was found in Inanda, north of Durban, on Saturday morning, while the body of a man was found in the nearby Nhulswane River. He had been shot in the left eye.

In Stanger, on the North Coast, Mr Jabulani Mtembu was shot dead by unknown gunmen on Saturday night.

In Mtunzini, on the North Coast, Mr Amos Cebukulu was awoken on Saturday night by a knock on the door. Seeing that one of the men was armed, he fled and on his return found the body of his son.

Meanwhile, the Human Rights Committee said violence had "definitely decreased" but spokesman Linda McLean cautioned there was still dissatisfaction over the election results and concern over policing in the province. "We are still very worried about the violence in KwaZulu/Natal."

KwaZulu/Natal NP Leader George Bartlett To Resign

MB2105074594 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 19 May 94 p 4

[Report by Deon Lamprecht]

[Text] Former Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs George Bartlett will soon resign from his post as head of the National Party [NP] in KwaZulu/Natal. He will stay on as a member of the executive council for agriculture in the provincial legislature.

Mr. Bartlett was sworn in last night [Wednesday] with six others in Pietermaritzburg by Judge Allan Howard, Justice President of KwaZulu/Natal.

He will resign as provincial leader at the NP's federal congress in Pietermaritzburg on 4 June. Danie Schutte will most probably succeed him.

Mr. Bartlett said last night that it was time for new blood in the party. "Renewal has always been one of the NP's

strong points. I have been considering resigning for the past year. With the election now something of the past, this is the right thing to do. I am now 63 years old and it is time for a younger person to take over," he said.

Leon Elected Acting Head of Democratic Party

MB2205125194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 22 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 22 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] leader Tony Leon was elected acting party leader by the DP's Federal Council at a meeting in Cape Town on Sunday. He replaces Dr Zach de Beer, who retired from politics after the DP's poor showing in last month's general election. Mr Leon, who succeeded Mrs Helen Suzman as MP for Houghton in 1989, will act as leader until the DP elects its new leader at its Federal Congress scheduled for Durban in September. Mr Leon, son of Mr Justice Raymond Leon, is one of the party's seven MPs in the National Assembly.

Discusses Program

MB2205165094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1423 GMT 22 May 94

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town May 22 SAPA—Mr Tony Leon, appointed interim leader of the Democratic Party [DP] on Sunday, has pledged himself to promoting liberal democracy as the "salvation of South Africa". In his first press interview after he had beaten DP Federal Chairman Ken Andrew to the position, Mr Leon, 37, told SAPA he also intended writing a letter to President Nelson Mandela on Monday, pledging the DP's support in principle for the African National Congress' Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] and for Mr Mandela's "very valued effort" at nation building.

But he stressed the RDP would only touch peoples' lives if it was sustainable and cost-effective. "At the moment it is a menu with a variable price list. We've got to create durable job opportunities, not just once-off job creation schemes," Mr Leon said.

He also believed Deputy President F W de Klerk should be called to the bar of Parliament to explain the "squalid" KwaZulu land deal.

Mr Leon said the DP could make a "very positive" contribution and the party had to "come into its own through glasnost (openness)". Total public accountability had to be applied in all facets of public life—including the KwaZulu land deal.

Mr Leon said a second "acid test" facing South Africa in the immediate future was whether the judges of the Constitutional Court would be appointed through a process of public hearing.

Mr Leon added: "I also want to expand very rapidly and transcendingly the DP's base in South Africa. We have a rare opportunity to do so."

He said he was "humbled but challenged" by his leadership appointment. The election—in the 75 member DP Federal Council—had been "the most creative of all contests I've been in."

Mr Leon joined the Progressive Party youth wing at the age of 11, was a Johannesburg city councillor at 29, and succeeded Mrs Helen Suzman as MP for Houghton in 1989 at the age of 32.

He is a son of Mr Justice Ramon Leon, head of the Independent Media Commission.

Sources at Sunday's Federal Council meeting—which was called to appoint an acting leader to replace Dr Zach de Beer, who retired from public life recently—said Mr Leon had been given a standing ovation after the straight contest with Mr Andrew in which he had obtained a clear majority. Mr Andrew had gone up to congratulate him immediately after the results had been announced, one of the sources said.

The DP is to elect its permanent new leader at a federal congress, scheduled for Durban in September.

COSATU Head Warns Workers Against High Expectations

MB2105073694 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 20 May 94 p 13

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text] As South African workers wake from the celebrations over the democratic victory in last month's elections, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] general secretary Sam Shilowa has sounded a note of caution that could dampen some of the euphoria.

This week, he told the 57th congress of the Canadian Union confederation, CSN: "While we are happy, we are also uncertain."

Shilowa was referring to the challenges that lie ahead in meeting the expectations of workers, many of which have been raised by the ANC's electoral victory.

"We are gripped with fear, fear of whether our democracy will succeed, fear of being forgotten by the international community, fear of being unable to fulfill our members' expectations," he told the union meeting in Montreal.

Their expectations, Shilowa said, were for more jobs, houses, better living conditions, better wages, improved labour legislation, electricity and water.

Although Shilowa did not say so, these are expectations workers have of the ANC-led government of national unity.

They make up the core of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) and will cost at least R [Rand] 80-billion on the basis of the ANC's latest estimates.

While a significant part of these costs will be met by revenue generated inside the country, there is little doubt that foreign aid will also play a role.

Shilowa was direct in his assessment of just how long it will take for some of the expectations built up around the RDP to be met.

"All of these can't be achieved overnight. It will take time. It needs resources, it needs the support of our members."

Shilowa also used the opportunity to justify COSATU's role in the liberation struggle. "Many people have condemned us for being a political union. We do not apologise. If calling for a better life for all is political, so be it," he said.

"If opposing wasteful government expenditure is political, so be it," Shilowa added.

An underlying warning in the COSATU general secretary's message appeared to be that his federation would not become complacent under the new conditions but that it would continue to speak out against wasteful expenditure and mismanagement in government.

South African Press Review for 24 May

MB2405123994

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Action Urged Against Drug-Trafficking—In a somber editorial the Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 24 May on page 16 writes that "one of the darker consequences of South Africa's return to world respectability is the danger already being posed by the import of hard drugs. Huge increases over recent years in the confiscated amounts of LSD, heroin and cocaine attest to this." The editorial further warns of some of the social characteristics in South Africa that may encourage those who peddle in the drug trade. "Our fragile new democracy, with its vast numbers of unemployed on the streets and an entrenched tradition of lawlessness, must look particularly fruitful to them."

BUSINESS DAY

KwaZulu Land Deal Viewed—"The transfer of 1.2 million hectares of land to a trust controlled by King Goodwill Zwelithini does not appear to be, in itself, cause for concern, which in some circles is reaching almost hysterical proportions," begins the Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 24 May in a page 14 editorial. "The affected rural areas of KwaZulu/Natal are among the country's most overpopulated and overfarmed and could hardly be redistributed to newcomers." "What is disturbing, though, is the

way the measure was furtively pushed through, and the implications this has for peace in KwaZulu/Natal." "The last thing the country needed on the eve of the opening of the new Parliament was questions about the good faith of De Klerk and Buthelezi, representing the non-ANC sectors of the new government."

SUNDAY NATION

SDU's Criticized—"Self-Defence Units [SDU] have played a sterling role in the protection of our communities in the past three to four years," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 22 May in a page

6 editorial. "They succeeded where the formal enforcement agencies failed." After commending the SDU's, however, the editorial states that "what is amply apparent is that the SDUs have, in some cases, decayed into bands of criminals masquerading as defenders of our communities." To remedy this situation, 2 courses of action need to be followed: first, "the element of transparency" in community policing needs to be established; second, "we must disarm the SDUs. Neither of this will be easy. There is still a great deal of suspicion, and justifiably so." The editorial then floats the possibility of integrating the SDU's into the police force: "Incorporating members of the SDUs into a new police force must not be rejected out of hand."

Angola**Government, UNITA Prepare for Lusaka Talks***MB2305202794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 May 94*

[Report by correspondent Manuel da Conceicao in Lusaka]

[Text] The Angolan peace talks being held in Lusaka are still interrupted. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating team is still in Huambo, where it is holding consultations with its leader Jonas Savimbi and the political commission. It has been reported that the UNITA negotiating team returns to Lusaka tomorrow. The government's negotiating team arrived in Lusaka yesterday evening.

While UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye concludes his report to be sent to the Security Council this week, the troika of observers of the Angolan peace process has already left Lusaka for New York to attend the UN Security Council session scheduled to be held on 31 May.

UNITA Radio Reports on Activity in Cuanza Norte*MB2305134794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] The MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] government continues with its murderous policy against civilians in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled areas of northern Angola. On 10 May MPLA-PT fighter bombers dropped chemical bombs over M'Banza Congo, killing five women and eight children. A church was destroyed. Dozens of people are still missing.

Meanwhile, intense clashes have been reported in Ebo region of Cuanza Sul Province with the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] suffering setbacks. UNITA forces seized 15 hand grenades, 31 60-mm mortar rounds, and 22 82-mm mortar rounds in clashes over the past few hours. Our forces captured FAPLA soldier Frederico Quintas, born in Sumbe. He is being questioned.

UNITA Officers Deny Attacking Food Warehouses*MB2405102794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Statements by Albino Malungo, assistance and social reintegration minister in Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government, on the alleged sabotage by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces on the World Food Program [WFP] warehouse are false. Our correspondent Augusto Salupula reports from Uige Province:

Statements by Albino Malungo that UNITA troops attacked WFP warehouses in Uige Province are unfounded. We hereby inform the Angolan and international community that WFP operations in the province [words indistinct] never seen them in areas controlled by the government. Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola commanders have never witnessed any arrival of donations from Luanda, hence, this is yet more evidence of well-organized actions of corruption [words indistinct] agriculture and livestock services [words indistinct] operations by any humanitarian organization all over the province.

Lesotho**Police Strike Continues; Talks Break Down****Sporadic Gunfire in Maseru***MB2005121294 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 20 May 94*

[Text] Reports from Lesotho say gunfire echoed overnight around the capital Maseru as a crisis sparked by a police strike entered its 12th day today. Sporadic shooting was heard late yesterday and early today. The crisis deepened yesterday when talks between the government, the striking police, prison officers, and the official opposition broke down. Prime minister, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle has rejected police demands for a 60-percent pay rise, and said the country cannot afford it. The opposition Basotho National Party walked out of a meeting with the government yesterday after Mr. Mokhehle accused the opposition of being involved in the police strike.

South Africa's Archbishop Desmond Tutu is in Maseru at the invitation of church leaders in a bid to mediate in the dispute.

Information Minister Condemns Strike*MB2105204494 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1600 GMT 21 May 94*

[Text] The Honorable Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Mpho Malie, has appealed to the Basotho nation to work hard to strive for peace, stability, reconciliation, and social development.

In a statement released today the minister said it was of paramount importance at this critical time that the entire Basotho nation should join hands and strive to combat all acts of sabotage which were aimed at frustrating Lesotho's democracy. He said the acts of lawlessness and crime perpetrated by criminal offenders were not aimed at destabilizing the ruling Basotholand Congress Party, BCP, but were instead aimed at causing national instability and the frustration of the democratic process.

Mr. Malie said it was necessary to project tolerance and respect for one another among the people of Lesotho and

that further bloodshed in Lesotho should not be allowed to take place. The minister said it was unfortunate that political gatherings by the main opposition Basotho National Party, BNP, and reports by its official newspaper (Mothlanka) left much to be desired. This, together with utterances by some of the leadership of the BNP, could have disastrous effects.

Mr. Malie condemned the acts of abduction of people and misuse of government property, such as vehicles, by the striking police and said such acts were detrimental to the economic, social, and political stability of the country. The acts condemned by the minister included the brutal killing of the BCP youth leader, (Selabalo Mathie), the abduction of the principal secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and some police officers, and the erection of road blocks.

The minister extended his appreciation to members of the Lesotho army who had responded promptly in dealing with the rampant lawlessness and the instability in some parts of the country.

Police Arrest Information Minister

MB2305201594 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Striking police in Lesotho abducted Information Minister Mpho Malie from his car at gunpoint today and took him away for interrogation. Diplomats said Mr. Malie, who is also the acting finance minister, was [word indistinct] after he made a hardline statement on state radio on Sunday critical of the strike by police and prison guards now in its third week. A Western diplomat quoted the police mutineers as saying that the minister had been taken for interrogation. His whereabouts were not immediately known.

Some 2,500 of the country's 3,000 police have been on strike for 60-percent wage increases and other benefits since May 9th. They were joined by many of the country's prison guards, with senior officers keeping the jails operating.

Another cabinet minister, Mines Minister Monyane Moleleki fled to South Africa last Thursday, apparently in fear for his life. He vanished a day before he was due to host the annual meeting of mine ministers of SADC [Southern African Development Community] attended by South Africa for the first time. The meeting went ahead without him.

Diplomats said Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle called a meeting of the Defense Council after Mr. Malie's abduction, but there was no word on what he had decided.

Police Release Minister

MB2405113794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Lesotho's information and broadcasting minister, Mr. Mpho Malie, has been released from detention by striking Lesotho policemen. Our correspondent in

Maseru reports that Mr. Malie, who is also the acting finance minister, was released last night after being held for more than five hours in the city. He said that Mr. Malie had been interrogated about the 60 percent salary increase demanded by the police.

Army Deployed To Prevent Looting

MB2305135694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Maseru May 23 SAPA—Police in Lesotho were still on strike on Monday following the failure of the government to concede to their demands, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. A policeman said they were asking for a pay increase of 60 per cent.

Reports said the Lesotho Government responded by saying police would receive a 10 per cent increase in line with other state departments.

The country's defence force has been deployed to prevent plundering. There have been incidents because there were too few soldiers to adequately patrol several rural areas.

Mining Minister Reportedly Flees Country

MB2405062394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] South Africans have been advised not to visit Lesotho, or to be careful if they do. The South African ambassador to Lesotho, Mr. Gerhard Fisser, said the situation in the country was tense because of the strike by policemen. He confirmed that the country's information minister, Mr. Mpho Malie, had been abducted in Maseru. Reports say he was abducted by striking policemen. Mr. Fisser said Lesotho's mining minister, Mr. Monyane Moleleki, had fled the country, but said it was not clear whether he was in South Africa or Botswana.

Opposition Leader on Ties With Police, Mokhehle

MB2405051794 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 23 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The police strike in Lesotho is now into its third week and it is developing into something of a political crisis. Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle has accused the opposition Basotho National Party, the BNP, of being involved in the strike, which has spread to include junior prison wardens. Similar claims surfaced during the army pay dispute earlier this year. It all seems to stem from the elections last March, in which the BNP were comprehensively defeated. Today, a planned meeting between Mokhehle and the BNP leader Everistus Sekonyana failed to get off the ground and the acting finance minister, whose predecessor was killed last month, was kidnapped at gun point by angry policemen. On the line to Maseru Jeremy Skeet asked Mr. Sekonyane what relations were like between himself and the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Sekonyane] They are certainly not the best relations one would wish they were. If the leadership was on both sides [words indistinct] which exist into good relations, I always believe that if the leadership is well disposed [words indistinct].

[Skeet] Now, you are the leader of the BNP, are you disposed to good relations?

[Sekonyane] Well, I have to be, you know, by now I ought to know that you cannot run a modern state without being well disposed to accommodating other views, even if those views are different from yours.

[Skeet] So, you blame the prime minister, Mokhehle, for the bad relations between you and him?

[Sekonyane] I have learned that in life you don't start by blaming, you start by encouraging your opponent, you know, to get into a situation where you can be able to minimize your differences, or bury them. If you can't bury them, at least minimize and concentrate on the profits.

[Skeet] But, what are the major issues that separate your two parties?

[Sekonyane] Well, the major issues really are ... [changers thought] it is not a question of the major issues, it is a question of action, you know. There is no love lost, you know, between the two parties for more than 20 years and, you know, we have to build on that, and it is not easy. There is no way in life, you have got to find each other, you have got to talk to each other.

[Skeet] Now, your approach sounds very conciliatory, but there are those people who accuse you of, one stirring up trouble, and now stirring up trouble in the police force, and they are on strike.

[Sekonyane] You know, I once said to somebody, I said if I were that influential, I better be the prime minister. It is a very, very funny thing that, you know, I have got a magic wand and people do what I want them to do, and yet I am not in that position.

[Skeet] But the police force used to be somewhat say, a branch of your party, the BNP, and now they are on strike. How much influence have you in the police force?

[Sekonyane] Well, you know, this is not so. It is very, very easy when people want to [word indistinct] through propaganda. They forget that we were ousted by the army in 1986.

[Skeet] But we are talking about the police here Mr. Sekonyana. I will just ask you, how close are you to the police force?

[Sekonyane] No, no, we are not close to the police force. It is a professional police force and as far as anybody really who knows Lesotho, the police were never really that much politicized, I really do not believe so. Anybody who is here knows that fact. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Announces Changes in Diplomatic Service

*MB2305205594 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1600 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] The honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Molapo Qhobela, gave a wide ranging review of Lesotho's foreign policy when he introduced [as heard] his vote to the Committee of Supply in the National Assembly this afternoon. The minister announced the closure of the embassy in Maputo and the opening of a new mission in Cairo, and the closure of the High Commission in Nairobi, and the opening of a new one in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The Mozambican mission was opened at the time when Lesotho needed a sea outlet, when relations between Lesotho and South Africa were unfavorable. It had now served its purpose.

Mr. Qhobela said the High Commission in Kenya had been established for political reasons and had also served its purpose. This mission will be transferred to Addis Ababa, which is the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity, and several specialized agencies of the United Nations. The relocation of the Nairobi mission will benefit Lesotho in many ways because of the importance of Addis Ababa as a center of African diplomacy and international relations through the United Nations system.

On relations with Taiwan, the minister said the Government of Lesotho was compelled to sever relations with the country after a visiting Taiwanese Government mission offered bribes to four Lesotho cabinet ministers. The mission was also requested to leave Lesotho.

Mr. Qhobela announced that Lesotho had established diplomatic ties with the People's Republic of China during his visit to Beijing last month. Agreement was arranged between the governments of Lesotho and China for financial and technical assistance for Lesotho.

The minister also announced that major changes in the diplomatic service will take place soon when officials of the Lesotho missions abroad will be recalled at the end of their service abroad. This was a routine exercise in the diplomatic service. Mr. Qhobela said much money would be required to effect the transfers of the diplomatic staff concerned.

Malawi

Delay Reported in Finalizing Election Results

*MB2305180994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 May 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Malawi's new President Bakili Muluzi and his United Democratic Front, the UDF, have lost little time flexing their muscles after ending the Malawi Congress

Party, MCP's, 30 years in power in last week's elections. Directors of state-owned corporations have been sacked, most are seen as political appointees sympathetic to ex-President Banda, but it looks like there is going to be a delay before the election result can be finalized. From Blantyre Rachel Rawlings reports:

There is a question mark over all five seats in Nsanje District, which was said to have been owned by Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party. The results in three will stand because there has been no special complaint received by the electoral commission, but the other two, which include that of MCP Vice President Gwanda Chakwamba have been declared void. A number of people including the powerful local chief Tengani, said to be a close associate of Mr. Chakwamba, are being taken to court over the matter.

Meanwhile, former President Banda has been given until the end of the month to move out of Sanjika palace here in Blantyre. It is rumored he will move into another house in Blantyre which was also used as an official presidential residence, but is in fact Dr. Banda's personal property. It is just one of a number of large houses he owned personally, which the government paid him to use as official residences. Civil servants here are awaiting confirmation of their new bosses as President Muluzi makes his ministerial appointments. A large framed picture of Dr. Banda still hangs in the entrance to the building which houses the office of the president and Cabinet. It was a requirement to have his portrait in public places. Some shop owners have taken the pictures down, but others still remain.

United Democratic Front Meets With Aford

MB2305195294 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 23 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Today is just the second day of Bakili Muluzi's presidency, he was sworn-in on Saturday [22 May]. Putting together a working majority in Parliament looks like being his first big political test. According to the official figures published yesterday, his United Democratic Front [UDF] is just a handful of seats short of an outright majority, and it looks as if a coalition government is on the cards. On the line to Blantyre, Mary Harper asked the UDF secretary general, Harry Thompson, what they plan to do about it.

[Begin recording] [Thompson] What we are going to do now is, we are having a meeting today with the Aford [Alliance for Democracy] people, we will be listening to what they have to say to us, and take matters up from there. We are prepared to go into government even with a minority Parliament.

[Harper] And are you going to ask them to form an alliance with you in Parliament?

[Thompson] Well, we want to hear what it is that they want to say to us first.

[Harper] They must have told you already.

[Thompson] No, they didn't. They haven't told us. They are responding to an announcement made by our president when he had the victory speech to say that he was prepared to work with anybody who wants to work with us.

[Harper] And what about the MCP [Malawi Congress Party], have they approached you, or have you approached them?

[Thompson] No, they have not approached us, and I do not believe that we would work with them. I mean, we have been fighting them, and it would be foolish for us to go back and try and form an alliance, then we are getting back to the one party system again.

[Harper] But your relationship with Aford has hardly been particularly smooth. Over the past few months you have been fighting each other quite bitterly during the election campaign.

[Thompson] Yes, it was a bit of bruising and full of mudslinging. That is why we are rather saying, let us hear what Aford has to say to us. It may very well be that they will say that no, that was a battle, that was during the time of war, or [word indistinct], but now that it is over, in the interest of the nation, what have they got to offer us, what is it that they would like to talk to us about?

[Harper] Now, there is some concern that the UDF is basically a southern party.

[Thompson] I wouldn't go so far as to say it is southern-based. We have got some 15 or so seats in the central region, and I think that by the time our president announces the cabinet, it will be a cabinet of Malawians rather than regional people.

[Harper] Can you give any indication of who might be in this cabinet?

[Thompson] No, I cannot. I am afraid, you know, whatever I say would be guesswork at this stage.

[Harper] Are you planning to invite any opposition members into the cabinet?

[Thompson] That is the possibility, yes.

[Harper] And when is the president expected to announce his new cabinet?

[Thompson] The earliest will be tomorrow. [end recording]

Ghana

President Rawlings Makes Minor Cabinet Changes

AB2105193694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 21 May 94

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has nominated Major Emmanuel Tetteh, MP, as the Eastern Regional minister to replace Mr. Paul Kofi Peprah, who is also an MP. Maj. Tetteh is currently deputy minister of agriculture, in charge of fisheries. The president has also relieved Mr. J.E. Ekuban, MP, of his post as the Central Regional minister. Mr. Ebenezer Kwabena Fosu, MP and minister of state without portfolio, has been assigned temporary responsibility for the region.

An official statement issued in Accra today also announced the nomination of Mr. Sam P. Yalley for the post of deputy minister, Ministry of the Environment, Science, and Technology. Mr. Kofi Amankwa-Peasah, MP and deputy minister of the ministry, moves to the Ministry of Transport and Communications to take over from Mr. P.K. Owusu, MP, as deputy minister. The statement also announced the appointment of Nana Adade-Bekoe, a former district secretary for the Afram Plains, as the acting director of the National Mobilization Program. He replaces Mr. Kofi Poturphy, who has been assigned to the National Disaster Relief Committee.

Egle Party Praises South African, Malawian Examples

AB2305083694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 22 May 94

[Text] The Egle Party has urged opposition parties in Ghana to show political maturity even if they differ politically so that they may be accorded respect. This is contained in a statement issued in Accra and signed by the co-chairman of the party, Dr. Ako-Brew, congratulating President Nelson Mandela of South Africa and the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for ensuring successful elections in their country.

The Egle Party also congratulates the outgoing president of Malawi, Dr. Kamuzu Banda, for conceding defeat in his country's presidential elections. According to the statement, the examples of South Africa and Malawi should be a light to other African countries where opposition parties, unable to accept defeat in a free and fair election, have resorted to verbal and physical violence to achieve political power.

The statement said whilst the NPP [New Patriotic Party] sent congratulatory messages to political party leaders in South Africa, who have made true dialogue a cornerstone of their politics, the same party has backed out of dialogue here at home. The statement said having failed to participate in elections which would have given it a presence in parliament, the NPP is doing everything it

can to obstruct and discourage investments, undermine and discredit the government, and sow seeds of discord in the country. Whilst reminding the NPP of the proverb that charity begins at home, the statement urges all political parties to prevent the events in Liberia, Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia, and Angola from happening in Ghana.

Liberia

ULIMO's Krahn Faction Reportedly Captures Kle

AB2105143994 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 21 May 94

[Text] Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn faction of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] is reported to have taken control of Kle in Bomi County. Johnson's faction seized the town after several hours of gun battle with Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo faction in which (?three guerrillas) of Alhaji Koromah were killed by Johnson's forces. The town of Kle was previously occupied by the Mandingo faction.

Taylor Terms UNOMIL Statements 'Irresponsible'

AB2005173394 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 20 May 94

[Excerpt] President Charles Gankay Taylor has described as irresponsible recent utterances by the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia, that the Liberia Council of State has the authority to appoint heads of public corporations and autonomous agencies. President Taylor said such statements have the tendency of bringing about renewed problems in the peace process.

The former NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government president said the United Nations has nothing to do with politics, and should stay out of Liberian politics. President Taylor said it is clear, although not explicitly stated in the Cotonou Accord, that the leaders of the three parties to the Liberian conflict will appoint ministers and other officials of government. He said it was predicated upon an agreement among the leaders of the parties that led to the allocation of cabinet posts.

President Taylor emphasized that it was out of the intent of the leaders that all positions in government are filled, saying discussions among the leaders are an addendum to Cotonou. He stressed that whatever discussions are held among the leaders, with the intent of arriving at certain decisions, must be considered an addendum to the Cotonou Accord, and any attempt to do otherwise will not be accepted.

President Taylor said the leaders of the various parties, in an attempt to avoid any delays in the transitional process, allowed the government to be seated in order to facilitate the speedy implementation of the disarmament process and the holding of free and fair general and

presidential elections. President Taylor, in referring to the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government], gave an analogy, saying the LNTG is the birth of the union of three parties, which brought forth what he called a whole human being, with a head and other parts of the body. [passage omitted]

Mali

New Movement Prepared To Fight Tuareg Rebels

AB2105173794 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 20 May 94*

[Excerpt] In our newscasts yesterday, we reported the creation in Mali of a movement called (Ganda Koi), a Songhai word meaning masters of the land. The movement was created in reaction to acts of violence perpetrated by Tuareg rebels against members of the black community in northern Mali. The community has, therefore, decided to assume responsibility for its own security. Boubacar Guidado Toure, a spokesman for (Ganda Koi), elaborates on the objectives of the movement:

[Begin recording] [Toure] The movement is not meant to harass or harm the people, but to restore peace in northern Mali because the government is incapable of restoring peace there. Since the signing of the national pact, no day has gone by without attacks taking place or vehicles being taken away from their owners. Each time we are told that the perpetrators of those acts are armed groups. We know that plans for these attacks are hatched here in Bamako. We have, therefore, created the movement to stop such attacks. We will use the same means the rebels are using.

[Unidentified correspondent] What do you mean?

[Toure] I mean that we are prepared to take up arms and fight them.

[Correspondent] So, do you have weapons?

[Toure] Yes, we have weapons. [end recording]

Meanwhile, officials of the Unified Movement and Front of Azaouad [MFUA] say they do not understand the real motivation behind the creation of (Ganda Koi), but stress that they are prepared to fight those who will attack them. Speaking to our correspondent Djibrill Mbodj, MFUA spokesman Ag Alhassane denounced any attempt likely to plunge Mali into civil war. [passage omitted]

Niger

Islamic Associations React to Draft Family Bill

AB2105154894 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 20 May 94*

[Text] Islamic associations in the country held a general assembly at the Niamey Central Mosque this afternoon

to discuss the draft family bill. A joint communique was issued at the end of the meeting by six Islamic associations. An excerpt of the communique is read here by one of the officials.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Considering that the draft family bill [words indistinct] was imposed in confusion and obstinacy on Niger with a population of 88.7 percent Muslims, initiated and formulated by anti-Islamic people; considering that out of the 906 articles of the family draft bill, 603 of them run counter to Holy Koran regulations; convinced that the present government which was elected through free and fair elections cannot put any impediment to the aspirations of Muslims; convinced that there cannot be stability, [words indistinct] prosperity, [words indistinct] we urge all Niger Muslims, whoever they are, to mobilize themselves and ensure the failure through legal means of all attempts to impose this bill on the Niger people. [end recording]

Nigeria

Low Turnout in Constitutional Conference Poll

AB2305142094 *Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 23 May 94*

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Text] Lagos, May 23 (AFP)—Only a trickle of Nigerians went to register Monday [23 May] in elections to a constitutional conference organised by the military regime amid boycott calls by pro-democracy campaigners, reports across the country said.

At several polling stations in Lagos, the commercial capital inhabited by some six million people, nobody at all had registered in the first three hours after the polls opened, while at others visited by AFP, fewer than a score of names were recorded.

After registration, the election proper began at noon (1100 GMT), with voters expected to stand behind the portrait of the candidate of their choice in a controversial "open ballot" system.

The aim Monday was to choose electoral colleges in each of Nigeria's 30 states and the federal capital territory Abuja, which would in their turn, next Saturday, elect 273 delegates to the conference, which the regime has said will chart Nigeria's political future.

Pro-democracy movements, including a powerful group known as Middle Belt Forum consisting of prominent politicians and other figures in central states, have dismissed the vote as a "charade" aimed at perpetuating military dictatorship.

They asked junta leader General Sani Abacha to invite, by May 31, the presumed winner of presidential elections annulled by the military last year, tycoon Moshod Abiola, to form a government or face mass protests.

The Campaign for Democracy, a coalition of some 40 pro-democracy and human rights organisations, has also warned that it would try "physically" to block the vote and called for a boycott of the conference.

The junta, which plans itself to appoint 96 people to the conference, won the support at the weekend from a group of traditional chiefs in the ethnic Yoruba heartland in the southwest, Abiola's home region.

The Yoruba rulers said they would back the government conference in June on condition that the annulment of last year's presidential poll be part of the agenda.

Sources reached by AFP in major cities in other parts of the country reported widespread apathy about the poll.

Committee Chairman on 'Impressive' Election Turnout

AB2305205094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] The chairman of the National Constitutional Conference Elections Committee, Mr. Bernard Mba, has expressed satisfaction with the conduct of today's elections. He told newsmen after visiting some polling stations in Abuja that the exercise was generally peaceful in the country. Mr. Mba said reports so far received from states show that the turnout for the elections was impressive while there has not been any report of electoral malpractices. The chairman said he was particularly delighted that the exercise started and ended on schedule. A Radio Nigeria Network correspondent reports that the four-hour tour took the chairman to Abaje, Gwagwalada, Karimu, and Abuja municipal areas.

Authorities Arrest Pro-Democracy Activists

AB2305193594 Paris AFP in English 1909 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Lagos, May 23 (AFP)—At least 10 pro-democracy activists were arrested in Lagos Monday [23 May] during voting for a constitutional conference proposed by the military regime, a human rights group said.

The detainees included Tokunbo Afikuyomi, a special assistant to foreign minister Babagana Kingibe, Bola Tinubu, a former senator, and Olusegun Maiyegun, a former president of the Lagos University students' union, the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights said.

It added that on Sunday in Port Harcourt, the capital of southeastern Rivers state, a minority rights advocate, Ken Saro-Wiwa, was also arrested. Press reports said he was arrested in connection with four murders.

A former president of an association of Nigerian authors, he was to have taken part in Monday's election as a representative of the Ogoni people, a minority group in the state. They have over the years complained of marginalisation and fraud by oil companies operating there.

In another statement, Beko Ransome-Kuti, the national chairman of the Campaign for Democracy, an umbrella grouping of about 40 pro-democracy and human rights organisations, commended Nigerians for what he called their boycott of the election.

The boycott, he said, was the "unanimous verdict" of all Nigerians that a successful election would remain a "mirage" until the results of last year's vote, annulled by the military, are released.

Now that Nigerians have boycotted Monday's election, he urged the regime of General Sani Abacha to resign by May 31 to avert "a national catastrophe."

Ogoni Leaders Killed in 'Political Violence'

AB2305172094 Dakar PANA in English 1610 GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Lagos, 23 May (PANA)—Four prominent leaders of the Ogoni community in southeastern Nigeria have been reported killed in political violence connected with Monday's [23 May] national constitutional conference election. Reports reaching Lagos Monday from Port Harcourt, capital of south eastern state of Rivers, said the four were killed on Saturday in a leadership tussle for delegate slots for the June-December conference.

State military administrator, Lieutenant Colonel Dauda Komo, named those killed to include Albert Badey, a former secretary to the state military government and Edward Kobani, a former commissioner and prominent politician in the state. The others were Samuel Orage, also an ex-commissioner and his brother Theophilus Orage.

Komo said the incident took place at Giokonkoo, the ancestral home of the Gokana people in Ogoni. He said that security reports indicated that the assailants after murdering the four, took their bodies in a car to a nearby forest and burnt the corpses. the administrator pledged that those who committed the crime would be brought to book.

Meanwhile, the president of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), Ken Saro-Wiwa, has been reported arrested for alleged violation of rules governing the constitutional conference. Saro-Wiwa, who has been in the forefront of the campaign for Ogoni self-determination because of what MOSOP called "exploitation" of the oil-rich community by oil companies and successive Nigerian governments, was reported arrested at the weekend following his campaign to be elected a constitutional conference delegate.

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